

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

November 20, 1918

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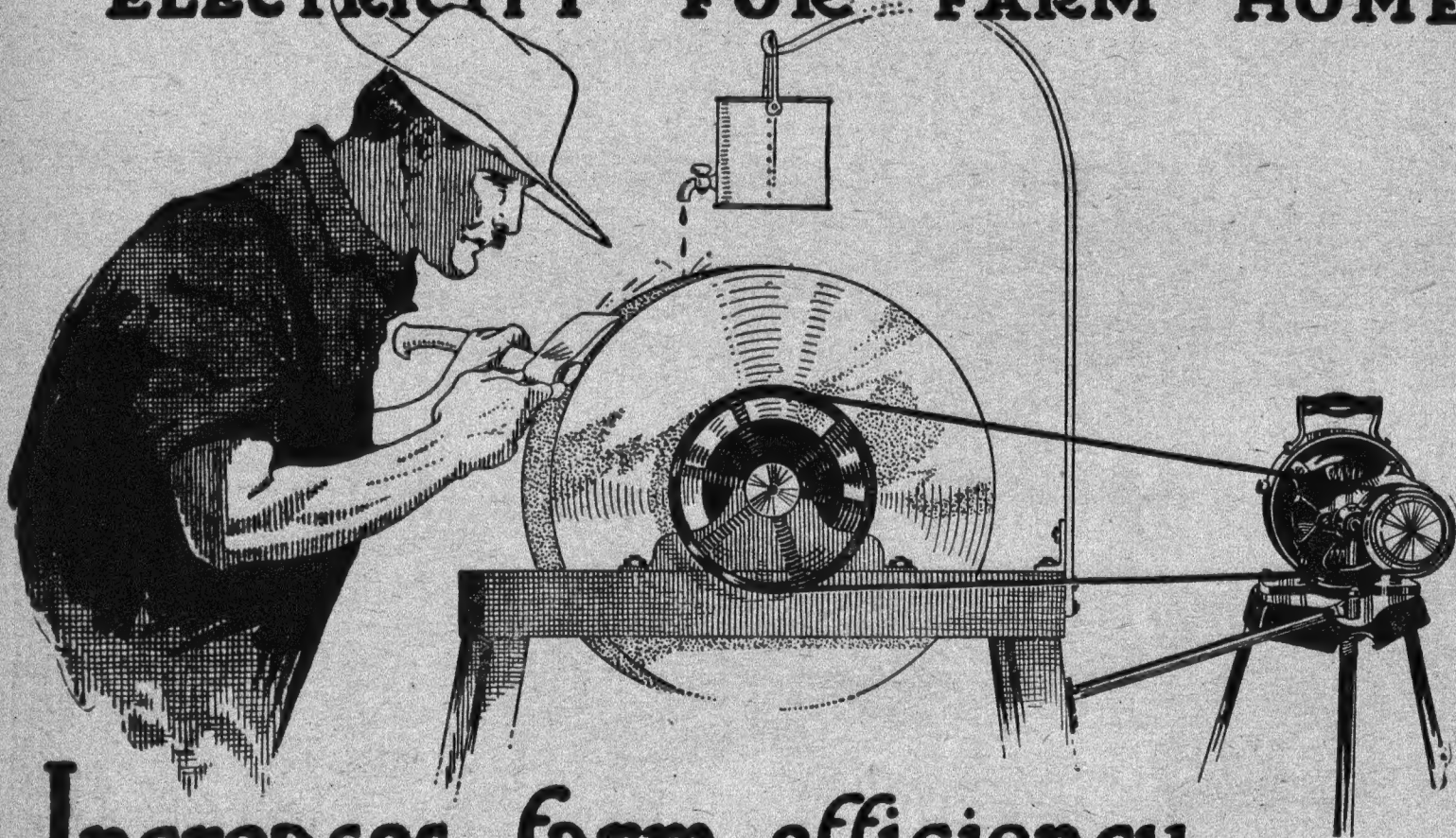


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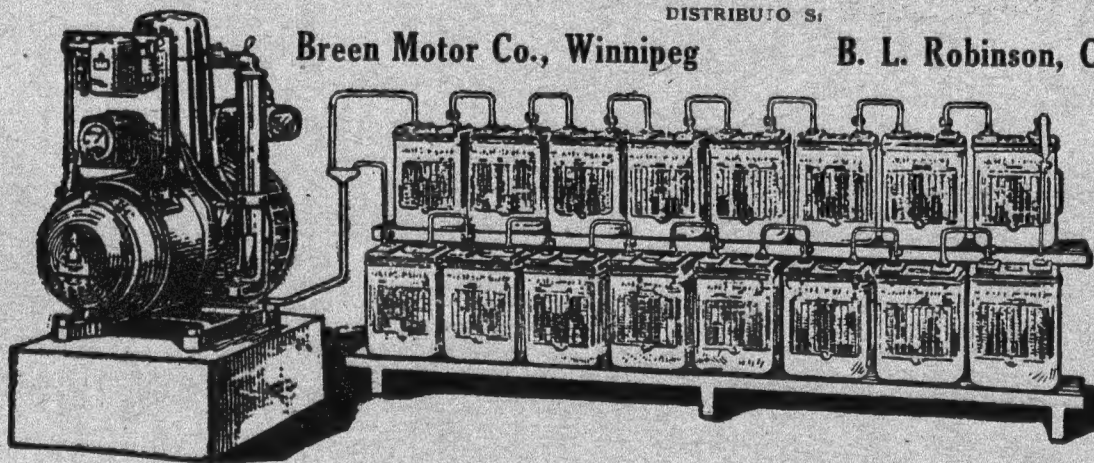
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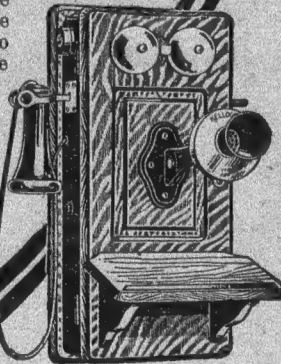
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 20, 1918

The End of the War

Even in the midst of the first uncontrollable outburst of rejoicing thoughts of solemn wonder that it could really be true that the war was won invaded every mind. The events of the closing days had been rushing forward with such dizzying rapidity. The news of history-making developments crowding upon one another was so stunning as to make it impossible to realize their full significance. Nor is it yet possible to realize in anything like full measure what has been achieved by the blood and agonies of the war.

It is a help towards realizing what the winning of the war means to go back in thought to its first days. The thunder of the onrush of the German legions to seize world domination for their masters at Berlin made it almost appear that the whole process of civilization was about to be proved a ghastly mistake. It seemed almost possible that ruthless, devil-worshipping power might make itself master of human destinies. But the defenders of right and justice allowed no such misgivings to weaken their resolution to fight to the end and never submit. The Premier of Great Britain put that resolute determination into words in the House of Commons on August 6, 1914:—

I do not believe that any nation ever entered into a great controversy—and this is one of the greatest history will ever know—with a clearer conscience and stronger conviction that it is fighting, not for aggression, not for the maintenance even of its own selfish interests, but that it is fighting in defence of principles, the maintenance of which is vital to the civilization of the world. With the full conviction, not only of the wisdom and justice, but of the obligations which lie upon us to challenge this great issue, we are entering into the struggle.

And on November 9, 1914, he said:—

We shall never sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed.

Canada, too, in that time of crisis, that turning-point in the history of the world, chose the path of duty and of sacrifice. And Canadian manhood has done its part in beating the military might of Prussia to the ground and making it beg for mercy. The free peoples have proved that there is a moral order in the world, and that the foundations on which rest human faith and human progress cannot be destroyed. Democracy has overwhelmed in destruction the system of autocratic militarism, terrorism, perfidy and repression, founded by Bismarck, of whom the French statesman, Emile Ollivier, wrote:—

Bismarck, that extraordinary man, the craftiest of foxes, the boldest of lions, who had the art of fascinating and of terrifying, of making of truth itself an instrument of falsehood, to whom gratitude, the forgiveness of injuries and respect for the vanquished were as entirely unknown as all other noble sentiments, who deemed legitimate everything that contributes to success, and who by his contempt for the importunities of morality dazzled the imagination of mankind.

The German people have been dominated by the Prussian spirit ever since Bismarck's time. They have never dared to take the control of their national destinies into their own hands. They have never had as part of their thinking the fundamental principle of political liberty, that the government of a people must be responsible to the elected representatives of that people. Now they have been

taught with crushing force the lesson that they must work out their salvation on lines very different from those laid down by Bismarck. Drilled from their earliest years to bow submissively to the superior wisdom of those in authority, their failure to make themselves a free people and assume the responsibilities of freedom has produced its inevitable result.

If German might had conquered, the Prussian military autocracy, having proved ruthless violence to be the guardian of its destinies, would have gone on extending its terrifying dominance until in some struggle more devastating and terrible than that which has just ended, it was at last overthrown. Statesmanship which ignores justice and the interest and honor of all countries except its own, is bound in the long run to fail.

The military power of Germany has been destroyed. The satanic gospel of Prussianism has been swept from the world. The vision of the democratic peoples will now prevail. Its watchwords are freedom for all nationalities and the sanctity of national obligations as the basis of international law. The goal towards which it will work is the voluntary federation of all nations to ensure lasting peace to mankind.

Reciprocity by Instalments

The customs duty of 20 cents per bushel, plus seven-and-a-half per cent. war tax, on potatoes entering Canada has been abolished by Order-in-Council. The Dominion government has done this in order to take advantage of the reciprocal provision in the United States tariff which declares that on the abolition of the duty on potatoes entering Canada from the United States the duty on potatoes entering the United States from Canada (ten cents per bushel) is automatically done away with.

This is only one of many like provisions in the United States tariff, against the acceptance of which the campaign of solemn, flag-waving humbug about saving the integrity of the Empire was waged successfully in 1911. All those reciprocity provisions still stand in the United States tariff. The item of potatoes is not the first of them which the present Dominion government has decided it to be wise to take advantage of. Last year, an Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa, doing away with the duty on wheat and flour from the United States and thereby securing free entry into the United States for Canadian wheat and flour.

The free wheat proposal was the one against which the flag-waving was most violent in 1911. Nothing could be more evident than that the members of the present government, who in 1911 waved the flag so furiously against reciprocity, are conscious now that they were then displaying an anxiety for the safety of the empire which (to state the thing in the mildest terms possible) was quite entirely needless.

The removal of the duty on potatoes opens the United States market to Canadian potato-growers, and gives Canadian consumers the benefit of United States competition. The importance of the United States market to the Canadian producers of food will increase with every year. When normal conditions are restored after the war, Europe will draw food supplies from regions which will produce vastly more food than they have produced hitherto, including tracts in Asia reclaimed to cultivation—Mesopotamia for example, to which country the advent of British control has brought progress as well

as justice, is already exporting immense quantities of food.

This country will look more and more to the great and ever growing market for food products in the country to the south. As civilization progresses food taxes will be seen more clearly to be the worst of all taxes. They are no more justifiable between Canada and the United States than forts along the international boundary line would be.

Demobilization Problems

Demobilization and restoration of normal conditions in Canada after the war present formidable problems, involving the gravest danger to the country, if their solution is not rightly worked out in advance. In Great Britain there has been for some time serious study of these problems; some of the results of that study will undoubtedly be made use of in working out the solutions for Canada. One of the best books on this whole subject which has appeared in Great Britain is "Britain After the Peace," by Brougham Villiers, about which J. W. McMillan has an article in this issue of The Guide.

Plainly, Canada owes it to every man in the army, that in the demobilization his individual circumstances shall be considered. Every Canadian in khaki is entitled by the very best right in the world to better treatment than to be cast at random out of the economic security of army pay, to hunt for a job. The demobilization should be adjusted in every respect as closely as possible to the actual power of absorption, month by month, of the demobilized men in the working life of the country. The whole subject is one which demands the immediate attention and the most thoughtful and earnest attention of every thinking Canadian.

Organize for Free Implements

At Ottawa recently the government was waited upon by delegates from the Manufacturers' Association, who urged that action be taken for the extension of Canada's export trade. Later it was announced from Ottawa that a commission has been appointed to go abroad with that purpose in view.

It is, of course, the duty of the government to do everything possible for the increase of Canadian exports, including the exports of the products of agricultural industry, which will of necessity continue to be vastly the most valuable of Canadian exports. It is the duty of the government to search out markets abroad; it is no less the duty of the government to do everything possible to facilitate the production of commodities for export.

The production of manufactured goods for export is facilitated by the refunding to the manufacturers of 99 per cent. of the duty paid by them on everything they have brought into Canada and used in manufacturing goods for export. But the farmers of Canada do not get any refund whatever of the increase in their costs of production of commodities for export, caused by the tariff of which the Canadian manufacturers of the necessities of agricultural industry are the beneficiaries.

The only justifiable basis on which industries can succeed is that they shall assume their right and proper relationship with the country's natural sources of wealth. Production from the fertile lands and the rich feeding grounds of Canada is the natural, necessary and economically right source from which the income of Canada must

mainly flow. Canadian manufacturing should develop in just relationship with Canadian agricultural industry. This is a proposition incontrovertible from any point of view from which private advantage and profit do not appear more important than the national welfare and progress.

The taxation which the existing fiscal system imposes upon farm implements is only a part of the burden laid upon agricultural industry by that system for the profit of the manufacturers. There is also the heavy taxation of boots and shoes, woolen goods, and other necessities of himself and his family. Only by organization and co-operation and the use of their political power can the farmers work towards securing equal rights for all and special privilege for none. Their interests are the same as the interests of all in Canada who labor for a living.

For justice and for the common good there should be more organization and co-operation. There is need of increased membership of the Grain Growers' Associations, and of more local associations, and of increased activity in them all for the furtherance of enlightened citizenship and of justice-seeking political action.

British General Elections

In the general elections in Great Britain next month, for the creation of a new House of Commons in place of the House elected in December, 1910, there will come into operation many radical changes in the franchise altering the character and the extent of the electorate, which have been made since the last general elections, which were historic as marking the successful ending of the fight led by Lloyd George to do away with power of the House of Lords over the House of Commons.

The history of the British people, which has been so outstandingly a record of a steady growth in the broadening of popular self-government will next month

enter upon what will be a veritably new era of democracy in action. The Representation of the People Act, which has been placed on the British statute book since the last general elections, enfranchises women, to the number of some 6,000,000 and gives the vote to various classes of male citizens that were previously not included, to the extent, it is estimated, of more than 2,000,000. Women, too, have been made eligible to the Commons.

The total number of votes cast in the general election in December, 1910, was 6,189,369 in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The plural vote has been done away with, so that for the first time the principle of one man, one vote, will come into operation. Another notable change, involving the abolition of a survival several centuries old, which marked the last general elections, is that the elections next month will be held all on the one day throughout the United Kingdom.

The results will be awaited with greater interest in Canada than awaited even the results of the voting in Great Britain ten years ago.

The Food Situation

The close of the war brings the food situation before us in a new form. Our wheat crop is still largely in Canada, and according to Dr. Magill, it cannot be shipped out before spring. Under the circumstances, we should know whether it is necessary, still to conserve our wheat.

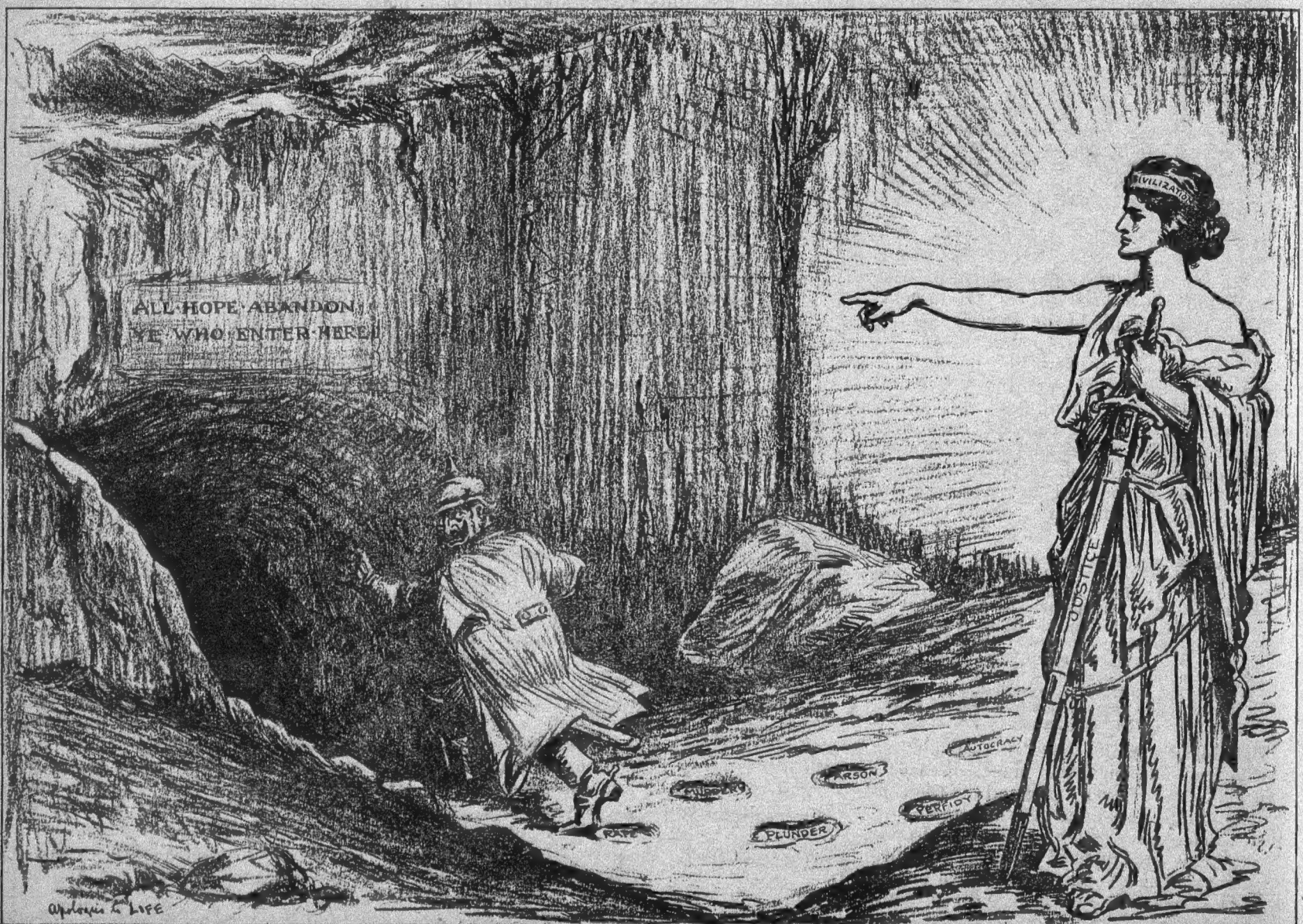
It was announced from Ottawa last Friday that all orders and rulings requiring the sale, purchase, use, or consumption, of substitutes for wheat flour, whether in trade or in private homes, are repealed. This refers only to substitution for wheat, the present milling extraction of standard flour, the dispatch from Ottawa states, will be retained.

The Canada Food Board should be busy with the cables immediately and find out the situation in regard to wheat everywhere, and give the public an official statement within the next few days. The wheat situation is one of the most important from every standpoint to our national welfare. Full information regarding it can be secured by cable and telegraph, and without sending any commissions to foreign countries. We shall expect to hear from the Canada Food Board shortly.

The Navy League's Appeal

The Manitoba division of the Navy League has undertaken to collect money in Manitoba for the widows and orphans of the brave sailors who perished doing their duty in the war. There may be, later on, some government provision for these widows and orphans; but they are in need at this moment. The campaign in Ontario in September for this purpose resulted in more than \$1,000,000 being subscribed. The amount asked from Manitoba is \$150,000. The difficulties in the way of organizing a canvassing campaign make it necessary for the Navy League to request earnestly that subscriptions be given without canvassing. This appeal is a worthy one and deserves a generous response. The Guide will be glad to receive donations and to forward them to the Navy League and make acknowledgment of them in its columns.

Some of those people who are criticizing the rural districts for not having made a better showing in the Victory Loan are forgetting some of the facts. Owing to epidemic of influenza, the country districts are suffering far worse than the cities. There is greater dearth of medical attendance and nurses, and upwards of 100 towns have been isolated by quarantine. We feel certain the country would not be behind the city under normal circumstances.



FOOTPRINTS IN THE SANDS OF TIME



MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

As to Some Words of Bismarck's--And as to Canada's Exports---Also Wage Earners and Farmers

WHILE waiting for Snagsby to arrive, for our usual smook and talk, I bethought me of how Bismarck, the "blood and iron" Chancellor, who made the German Empire, said of the Kaiser who had to abdicate last week that he would live to destroy it. And, after musing over the manner in which that prediction of Bismarck's has come true, I took down from my bookshelves the two volumes of the work entitled *Unser Reichskanzler* (Our Chancellor), written about Bismarck by Moritz Busch, who was Bismarck's private secretary and one of his chief agents in the control of the press in Germany.

Bismarck on the Germans

It was long since I had looked into that ponderously and eminently German work; so that some of the things I read in it struck me as mighty notable, for I had all but forgotten them. For example, this from the third chapter in the first volume, in which are recorded utterances in which Bismarck disclosed his mind in regard to certain "democratic abominations," as he termed them:—

Bismarck spoke forcibly against any attempt to transfer the centre of gravity of State-power from the Crown to the majority of the Reichstag, which would leave little more to the Crown than the carrying out of the decrees of the majority.

"The Prussian Crown," he said, "must never allow itself to be crushed down into the condition of impotence characterizing the British Crown, which is scarcely more than an ornamental cupola surmounting the State-edifice, while the Prussian Crown is the central pillar supporting the whole building."

"The word 'constitutional,'" he continued, "is one of those catch-words which pass current in some ill-equipped minds instead of facts. All these references to England are harmful to us. Give us the British qualities that are lacking in us, and I will be the first to say, 'Govern us after the British fashion!'"

Truly this is not without its bearing on the present situation in Germany, as I remarked to Snagsby, to whom I read the whole passage, when he came in.

Democracy the Only Way

"The world waits to see," Snagsby said, "whether the German people, after generations of being in the main, a great human herd as submissive to their rulers as cattle, are now going to show themselves capable of acquiring the spirit of democracy. That they will be able to do so immediately seems too miraculous a thing to expect; but no people in the world has ever had a more

convincing lesson that only by self-government can any people work out its salvation. It was a profound truth the predecessor of Asquith in the British Premiership, uttered in the House of Commons when he was defending the policy of his government in regard to South Africa, 'self-government,' he said, 'is better than good government.' The course of events, including South Africa's participation in the war has justified that utterance of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a thousand-fold.

Snagsby then went over to my bookshelves and picked out the volume of Moritz Busch's *Tagebuchblätter*, his reminiscences of Bismarck, published years after *Unser Reichskanzler*. And in it he hunted up the passage in which it is related how one evening, soon before he died, Bismarck sat before the fire in the great room of his country mansion at Varzin, and threw fire-cones into the fire, sitting there for a long time in silence, and saying at last:—

But for me three great wars would not have been fought! Eighty thousand men would not have perished! Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, widows, would not have been plunged into mourning! I have settled all that with my Creator. But I have gained little or no joy from all my work.

"So Bismarck 'settled with his Creator' for 80,000 lives destroyed!" exclaimed Snagsby. "It would take some settling, one would think! And what of the load of guilt upon the head of Wilhelm Hohenzollern, which is so vastly greater than Bismarck's was!"

"When Bismarck said that he was in his eighty-third year," I remarked, "Eight years before he had been dismissed from the Chancellorship by Wilhelm II.—the first act of that vain-glorious young man on becoming Emperor in 1890."

"His last act as Emperor," added Snagsby, "was the signing of his abdication, followed by his flight to Holland. We must wait now to see what will be the final ending of him and the other heads of the autocratic military system which smashed itself and deluged the world with blood in the effort to grasp world dominion."

Wilhelm the Criminal

We had got that far in our talk when Tankerton arrived, and joined us in our moralizings. Speaking of Wilhelm Hohenzollern, he said that if it had not been for the accident of birth having made him Emperor and figure-head of the autocratic military system which had been built up for half a century on the foundations laid by Bismarck, he could never have achieved a place in history. "As it is," said Tankerton, "he will live in history only as a vain-glorious criminal, utterly lacking in any greatness of mind or personality, not a genius, as Napoleon was, but a misbegotten creature after whose name the word Great will never be written in human annals, as he madly dreamed. If he hadn't been born to the job of being Kaiser, his own personal endeavors to be a great historic personage, like that

scoundrelly ancestor of his, Frederick the Great, so called, could never have lifted him to any greater height of fame than that of a footpad who lies in wait in an alley on a dark night and sneaks behind an unsuspecting citizen on his way home, and sandbags him and robs him."

"Speaking of Frederick the Great," said Snagsby, "did you ever read the advice which that most famous of the now defunct Hohenzollern dynasty wrote down for a princeling nephew, giving him minute directions for slapping private soldiers on the back occasionally, and that sort of thing, calculated to win a reputation for being a prince of good fellows and a true democrat at heart?"

"Yes," Tankerton replied. "That sort of thing is of the essence of class rule, and none but the servile in heart are taken in by it."

Wherein Tankerton spoke truly.

Reconstruction in Canada

Our talk went on to the problems of reconstruction in Canada after the war. And in this connection naturally there was mention made of the decision made by the Dominion Government, as announced from Ottawa last week, to send abroad throughout the world a commission "to co-operate with the government on measures for the extension of export trade after peace is concluded and the cessation of munitions work in Canada."

That commission, it has also been announced, is to consist of Lloyd Harris, the agricultural implement manufacturer, who has been the representative at Washington of the Canada War Trade Board, and F. P. Jones, the manager of the Canada Cement Company, and Dr. James W. Robertson. These gentlemen are to search out openings for increased exports from Canada to other countries on all the continents.

"Good work!" said Snagsby. "But surely the Dominion Government must not lose sight of the fact that the exports of the products of agricultural industry have always been, and must of necessity continue to be, vastly the most important part of the total exports from Canada. I see that the dispatch from Ottawa in the newspaper about the appointment of that commission to search out new openings abroad for exports from Canada says:—

The huge exports of munitions since the outbreak of the war have amounted to more than one-half of the total production of Canadian factories in 1913, their most prosperous year previous to the war. This big volume of business will be cut off when peace comes, and in order to pay off accumulated debts and to stimulate industry it will be necessary to depend largely upon export trade.

Manufacturers and Home Market

"But," continued Snagsby, after he had read those sentences from the dispatch from Ottawa, "how about the protectionist doctrine preached so loudly in 1911 in the campaign against Reci-

procity—the doctrine that the home market must be Canada's industrial reliance? As a matter of fact, the total production of Canadian manufacturing industry in any year previous to the war industries was, as stated in an official memorandum of the manufacturers themselves which they addressed to the Dominion Government, a billion dollars. There is no way of getting at the exact figures. That was their own statement. Well, of that total, not much more than one-twentieth went abroad as exports."

I got down the Dominion Government blue book, and hunted up the statistics of exports of manufactures. Snagsby was right. The high water mark in the export of manufactured goods from Canada previous to the war industries was reached in the Dominion fiscal year that ended March 31, 1914. That high water mark was \$57,443,452. Which is a little less than five-and-three-quarter per cent. of a billion dollar output.

Refunds Made to Manufacturers

"Yes," said Tankerton, "and even since the war industries have been bringing mountains of money to the manufacturers, the exports from Canada of the products of agricultural industry have continued to be actually greater in value than the exports of manufactured goods, until this year—and it must be remembered, moreover, that the agricultural exports are more valuable to the country. It costs less to produce from the land than to produce from a factory or workshop—there is less importation of raw materials, less of contra account in every way."

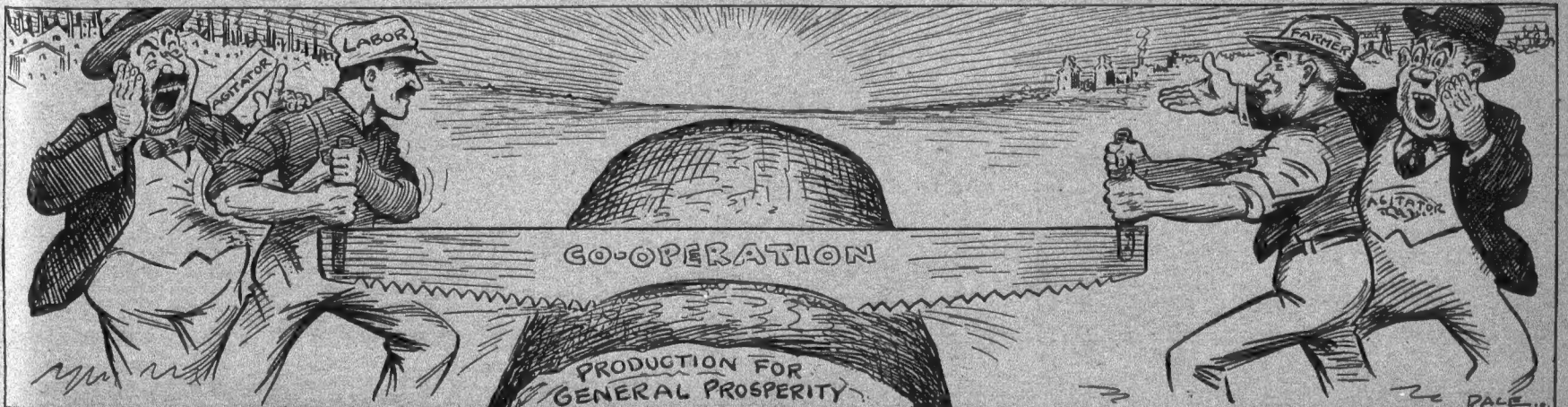
Which reminded me of the fact that ever since 1897 or 1898, the manufacturers of Canada have been refunded regularly 99 per cent. of the customs duties they have paid on everything dutiable they have brought into Canada and used in manufacturing goods for export. Why, in plain equity, should there not also be refunded to the farmers 99 cents out of every dollar of the increase in their costs of production due to the tariff which levies taxation upon them for the benefit of the Canadian manufacturers of the necessities of the agricultural industry?

"Right you are!" said Snagsby, when I put this question. "Absolutely and unassailably right in accordance with the principle of equal rights to all and special privilege to none, which should be the fundamental principle of the commonwealth!"

Wage-Earners and Farmers

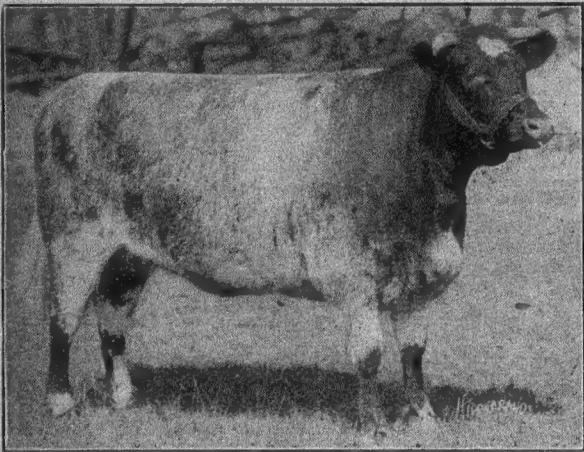
And from that we came naturally to the necessity of co-operation between the wage-earners of the whole country and the farmers, both being workers for their living and each class being users of the products of the labor of the other. It is to the advantage of certain interests which set their own profit above the common good, to set afloat indirect and subtle misrepresentations in the hope of preventing this co-operation. But the good sense of both wage-earners and farmers will provide a sure safeguard against such attempted deception succeeding in its evil purpose.

W. J. H.



The Good Sense of Both Wage-Earners and Farmers will Provide a Sure Safeguard against Such Attempted Deception.

Founding a Pure-bred Herd



The Grand Champion Shorthorn Heifer, "Rosa Hope." Owned and exhibited by J. J. Elliot, Guelph, Ont. This Heifer possesses an ideal Shorthorn head, straight lines and smoothness.—An excellent type.

THE ambitious stockman always works hard, either with his head or his hands, generally with both, to improve his herds and thereby strengthen his own position. By far the largest percentage of successful breeders of pure-bred stock get their start with grades and after judiciously using pure-bred sires for a number of years and noting the gradual but steady improvement therefrom decide to purchase a few pure-breds of their chosen breed. The use of pure-bred sires is generally the first step and then comes the gradual replacing of the grade females with those of pure breeding.

As intimated in the foregoing paragraph, it is generally advisable for the man who is in the livestock business to make a living as well as to benefit his fellowmen, to grow up with his business. The rich man who farms for fun, or as a playful pastime is in a position to start with pure-breds because he has the capital to purchase good stock and the money to hire men of experience to manage his herds for him. The average farmer is not so favorably situated. He must make a living from his land as he goes along and must learn the livestock business at his own expense, having no other big business to fall back upon for funds. He must be careful to avoid costly mistakes. And so it is that we recommend that the beginner start with good grades and learn the business as his herd improves in quality and increases in size. Usually a great deal may be learned at much less risk with grades than with pure-breds in the beginning, but as soon as the stockman feels competent to handle the higher-priced stock, then, of course, he should begin to make the change from grades to pure-breds, always paying more attention to quality than to numbers.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to say a word regarding the breed to be selected. We hear a good deal at the present time about "community breeding" as it is called. It is generally good practice to choose the breed which is most popular in the district and endeavor to get all neighboring breeders interested in the one breed which should be the one best adapted for that district. Large buyers of stock like to be able to purchase uniform individuals in car lots. They pay a premium for

Suggestions for the Beginner--- By Wade Toole, Professor of Animal Husbandry, O.A.C.

their purchase under such conditions and the breeder reaps the benefit. Soon the whole district becomes noted for its good stock of a certain selected breed. Be sure, however, that the breed chosen is the best suited to your climatic, local and other conditions. No man should go into livestock breeding unless he likes the business.

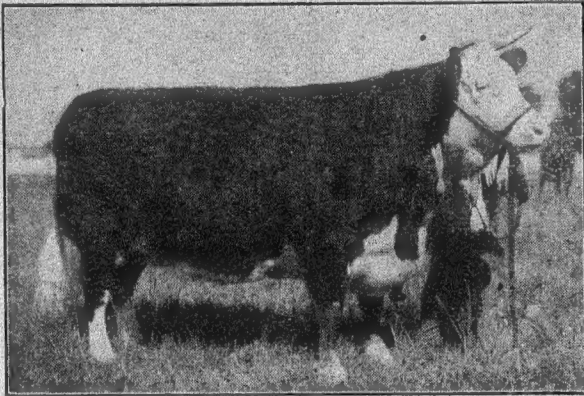
Establishing the Herd

We have the man. We have the breed. How should he begin the breeding up of a high-class pure-bred herd? A great deal depends, of course, upon the money he has at his disposal with which to

success but no sire can be expected to do himself justice unless he has mated to him females of the desired kind. Buy the best in individuality and breeding. Look well to the pedigree. See that the animal is of a family which is noted for type and breed quality. Like tends to produce like. There is less danger of losses through atavism and reversion to former undesirable types where the females used are of well-established families noted for the choice

stock they have produced generation after generation and going back for many years. Be sure of the blood bought. The pedigree will reveal its quality. If the

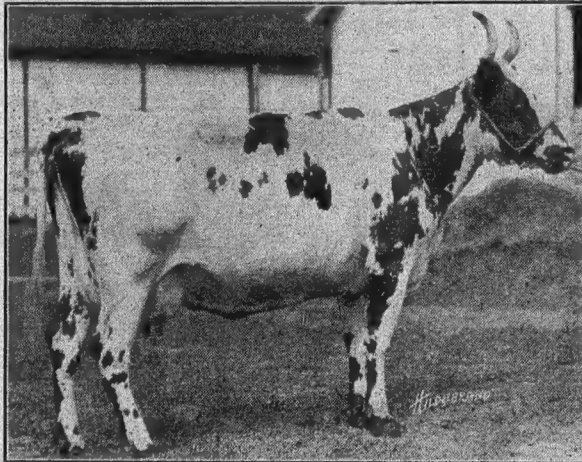
buyer is not familiar with the fashionable strains of the breed he is beginning with it would be good and safe practice for him to have some reliable breeder or stockman of his acquaintance who does understand pedigrees to aid him in his work in laying the foundation of his future business. If it does cost a little money to get away to a good start it will be money well spent and will save a much larger later outlay to get back on to the right track after a bad beginning up the dangerous, wide-open switch, starting with cheap stock or the wrong type and leading straight to failure and despair. With a good pedigree be sure to get individuality. One is not good enough



First Prize Hereford Cow at Illinois State Fair. Owned by Warren McCray, Kentland, Ind. Note Depth, Thickness and Character.

purchase his foundation stock, but it is never wise to buy an inferior individual because it requires little money. The purchase will always prove very costly in the end. The old adage "the best is always the cheapest" holds true to the letter in livestock breeding work. If I had money enough to buy three plain, rather inferior females, or one first-class individual I would take the one rather than the three. This is of first importance in laying the foundation for a herd. As a general thing the foundation females are selected before the sire, and rightly so. In some instances it is possible to secure the services of a high-class sire in the neighborhood and thus the beginner is relieved of the necessity of laying out considerable money necessary in the purchase of such a sire. However, if some neighbor has not the right type of sire in his herd and available for use, the young breeder would be wise to plan to purchase one rather than take chances with good females mated to a sire of questionable value. Generally, the female foundation is secured first, and as previously stated, greater success generally follows the purchase of a few choice individuals rather than of a larger number of commoner quality. Buy breeding females of the right type, conformation, character and quality. Do not leave it all to the sire. Prepotency in the male is essential to

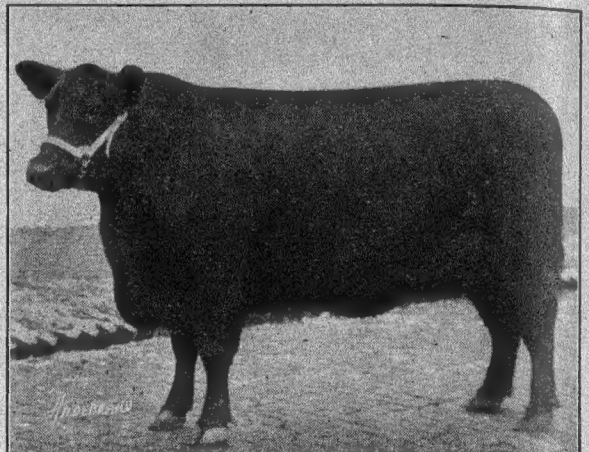
ing with cheap stock or the wrong type and leading straight to failure and despair. With a good pedigree be sure to get individuality. One is not good enough



"Barron Moss Lady Primrose 2nd." Grand Champion aged Ayrshire Cow. Owned by E. Ness. An excellent representative of the breed.

without the other when it comes to the purchase of breeding stock and most particularly when that stock is the foundation of the future herd. Pedigree without type, conformation and quality is not enough and good type and quality are insufficient unless the pedigree is right.

What age should the foundation females be? A great deal depends upon circumstances. Sometimes it is possible to pick up very reasonably some older females which have been tried and proven, and provided they are well on toward dropping progeny or have such at foot, a start may often be made

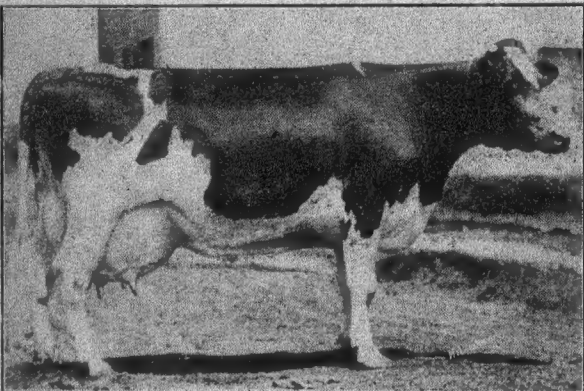


"Hilldale Pride," the Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus Female at the 1916 and 1917 International. Where can you fault her?

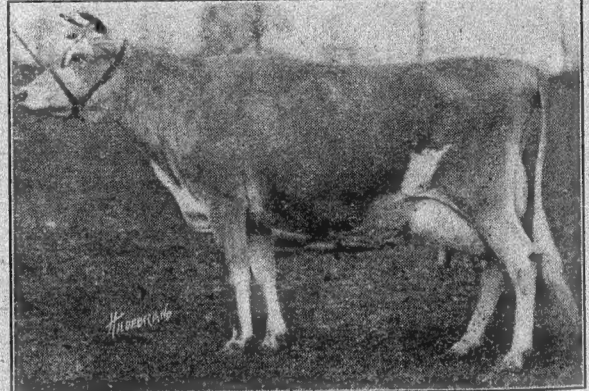
with such to good advantage. However, as a general thing the younger breeding female offers more chances for success. Buying very young females even though they are of high quality contains a larger element of chance. No one can tell how a calf, colt, sucking pig or nursing lamb is going to eventually turn out. There is many a slip between the promising calf and the mature cow. The beginner should, in so far as possible, play safe. To do this females fairly well matured and well on in their first period of conception or with progeny at foot, are desirable. We prefer to buy fairly young animals as they should have a life of usefulness ahead of them which the old matron cannot offer. However, it is, as previously stated, often possible to pick up choice breeders which are being turned off before their period of usefulness is over and thus do a good service not only to the buyer himself but to the country at large. Choice breeding stock should not go to the butcher as long as it will breed successfully. There is still too large a percentage of scrubs in this country and too few of the top-notch order to allow of any carelessness in this regard. It is advisable then to buy only the best and preferably young breeding females just reaching maturity. A heifer carrying her first or second calf or with calf at foot should be a safer proposition than a calf or a very old cow. A filly, two to four years old, will have more years of usefulness ahead than an old mare and the expense and dangers in raising to the point of usefulness have been borne by the seller. Yearling ewes are safer to buy than old ewes. And young sows carrying their first litters or ready to breed are generally preferable to sucking pigs or old sows. The point is to purchase stock which has reached a fair degree of maturity so that the buyer is sure of the breed, type, quality, etc., and at the same time secure young stock with years of usefulness ahead.

In choosing the family or families of the breed it is wise to spend a little time. The beginner must be certain that he gets stock of the best families of the breed. It is sometimes good practice to select animals of only one family, or at most, two or three families.

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"Woodcrest Dora De Kol." This Holstein Cow combines type and production; almost perfect in form. In seven days she produced 648.4 pounds milk; 35.89 pounds of butter.



"Oxford Briar Flower." Sold for \$10,000, the highest price for a Jersey Cow in history. Quality, strength and dairy type are the outstanding features of this cow.

Britain After the Peace

ONE of the most notable contributions to the literature of reconstruction after the war is the book by Brougham Villiers, "Britain After the Peace." Mr. Villiers is the author of a number of books dealing with the practical problems of social science and shows throughout this latest volume his mastery of not only the lore of political economy, but also of the actual conditions of human life in Britain.

The war, he holds, means an inevitable transformation of the social order in Britain. Old things have passed away, new things are coming to take their place. Gone is the steadfastness of life in Britain. Nearly every individual has been, as it were, plucked up by the roots and planted in another spot. The social niche in which he had found or was finding his abiding home and occupation has been demolished in the universal rending of the fabric of society. Everybody is busy in a strange place, doing some strange and unaccustomed thing.

This revolution in the habits of life has inevitably been accompanied by a revolution in ideas. He has found a new prospect and outlook. He is prepared for a fresh start. "The strong conservative instinct of the British people, the power of use and wont, which has carried the nation over so many difficulties in the past, is now faced with a crisis which cannot conceivably be dealt with on conservative lines. One half of the revolution is already accomplished. The old world, the old dependence on the thing established has been broken to pieces. The task, therefore, of reconstructing society is thrust upon us whether we will or no. The destructive side of the revolution has been carried out by the war itself; the constructive revolution is the first problem of peace."

The Peril of Violence

Britain is in real and deadly peril of violence. It is little wonder that the obsession of the war, with its tragedy and horror, involving the life or death of the participants therein, and the foreboding or grief of their relatives and friends, as well as the fate of the country itself, should have interfered with a vivid realization of the later danger within the country itself when peace shall have been declared and the exhausted country sets itself to restore an orderly course of industry and life. When the vast munition plants are closed and their enormous labor forces cease to earn wages, when the huge wave of women which has invaded industrial life is checked and thrown back, when millions of men return from France and Mesopotamia, from Bagdad and East Africa, from all the vessels pursuing the war upon the sea, and mingle with the idle and destitute throngs already in the streets, then, under the pressure of starvation, anything is possible.

Besides, a large proportion of the suffering populace will consist of men trained to arms, accustomed to see life taken violently, and capable, under leadership, of fighting intelligently. There

A Review of Brougham Villiers' New Book on Reconstruction in Great Britain---By J. W. Macmillan



Thousands of British Women have been Engaged in War-time Agriculture. Shall they Remain so Engaged after Peace?

has always been a sharp difference between the street riots of Britain and of France. In Britain they are easily handled by a few squads of police. But in France they produce a state of war. The reason of this contrast may lie partially in differences of national temperament, but they also lie in the fact that the average Britisher has had no military training and is unaccustomed to the use of arms. In France, where conscription has been the rule, a mob knows how to organize itself into a fighting force. It erects barricades. It ranges itself under leaders. It puts one force into co-operation with another. It is thus able to oppose to the squadrons of police a system of warfare as efficient as their own. So may it become in London and in Glasgow if the mass of the people be goaded by hunger and want to desperate measures.

This has been dimly foreseen, and no one expects that the whole army will be demobilized suddenly or at one time. But even a gradual release into civilian life of the men in arms will not destroy the peril. No one can guess how fast, if ever, the normal industries of the country will revive. No one can tell which industry will first gather strength. If demobilization be carried out from the war office standpoint, however gradually the scheme may be carried through, it is impossible to avoid a glut of unemployment. "Suppose on a given day we demobilize ten battalions of men. Among these may be 1,000 engineers, 1,000 textile workers and 1,000 coal miners. It may very readily happen that on that day there is a demand for 2,000 engineers, 500 textile workers, and for no coal miners at all." That would leave the engineering trade undermanned, while turning 1,500 men

into the streets. To carry on such a process could lead to nothing but anarchy and civil war.

Soundness of Britain's Free Trade Policy

Fortunately, Britain is in a sound financial condition. She is the only European country involved in the war which finds herself so happily situated. The reason lies in the free trade system of finance which has been adopted by the country. Considered as a fiscal device, without reference to its effect on trades and laborers in particular, direct taxation upon the members of the nation, as contrasted with indirect taxation levied at the frontiers, has not only served as a preventive of the economic causes of war, but has provided such a revenue-raising machinery as has kept up the income of the government through the vicissitudes of the world-struggle.

Protective taxes have proven themselves a precarious source of revenue. Even in times of peace they have failed, while during the war they have failed most disastrously. In France, between 1876, when the war indemnity to Germany had been paid off, and 1913, during which period no great war had intervened, the interest-bearing debt had increased from £800,000,000 to £1,000,000,000. In Germany there was no debt in 1876. On the contrary, a large part of the indemnity from France must have existed unspent. Yet after 40 years of unbroken peace the debt of the German Empire amounted to £242,743,000. Similar increases had characterized the national financing of Austria-Hungary and Russia. On the other hand, the national debt of Britain had been steadily decreased except for the war periods. Between the Crimean

war and that of South Africa it fell from £836,000,000 to £635,000,000. Between the Boer war and the present war it had been reduced by £90,000,000.

Such a comparison of peace financing is impressive enough, but when we come to the years of war the difference is startling. In Britain the revenue has risen to meet each contingency. The ordinary operations of government have been paid for. Each new loan, and they have been numerous and heavy, has been met by increased taxation to the extent that all its interest has been provided for and a surplus provided to serve as the nucleus of a sinking fund with which to pay off the principal itself. It has been far otherwise on the continent. The first effect of the war was to ruin the national revenues. Imports largely ceased, or, as in the case of Germany, ceased altogether, and the customs officers did not even collect their own salaries. Further, the pressure of war prices forced the governments to suspend the taxes on foodstuffs and on certain manufactures. Thus the income of protectionist states was immensely reduced at the very time when it was vital that it should expand. It is only by a system of direct taxation that the income of a nation can be suddenly and largely increased in time of war.

Dark Outlook on the Continent

The outlook for the continental nations is dark indeed. Europe, which could barely finance its governments before the war, will find itself with impoverished peoples faced with claims for interest which in some cases exceed the total amount raised by taxation before the war. So long as the war continues it is possible to borrow, for interest can be paid out of new borrowings, which the patriotism of the people, stimulated by the war, ensures them lending. But when peace begins its audit what is to happen? Britain has this superior position that if it is disposed to face its after-war obligations honestly and fairly it possesses the means to do so. The foreign governments of Europe do not possess such means, and must improvise them in a time of tumult and destitution. Bankruptcy sits just outside their doors.

Demobilization on a Voluntary Basis

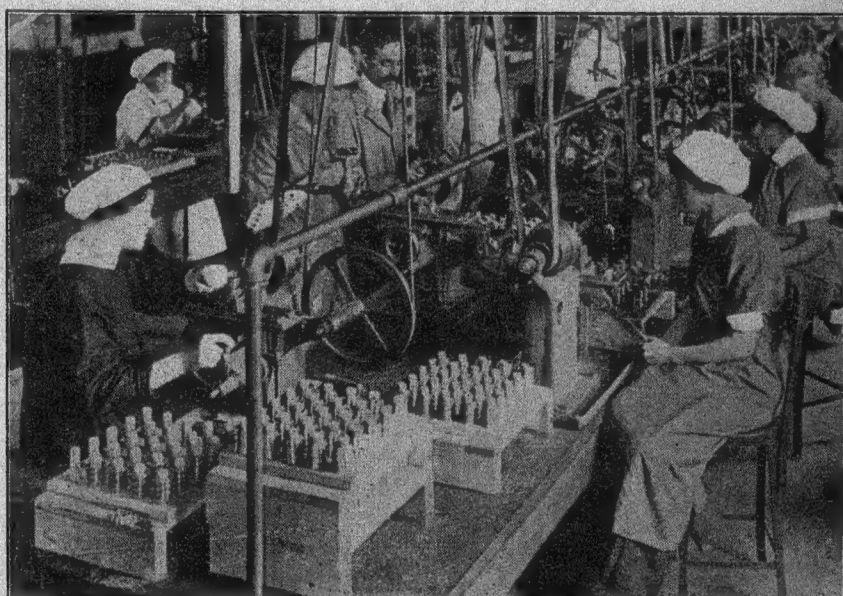
Mr. Villiers' proposal for demobilization is that the soldiers should be continued in the military organization until they leave it of their own choice. He would have the country frankly recognize their right to work or maintenance, and save itself from all the horrors and dangers of masses of embittered and reckless men by leaving to them the time and the way in which they shall quit the economic security of army pay and allowances for civilian jobs. Thus the expansion of the labor market would determine the rate of replacement in industry of the returned soldiers. No one can foretell whether the recovery of industry will be fast or slow. If the convenience of the war office, or of the

Continued on Page 30



The Industry of War, with its Colossal Effort is but Temporary.

Reconstruction involves the absorption of millions of men back into civil life, the release of millions of war workers, both men and women, and the re-establishment of industry on a peace basis with the minimum of suffering. The task will test the capacity of statesmen as much as the war has done.



Hundreds of Thousands of Women are Engaged in Supplying the Munitions of War.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Grading of Wheat

RECENTLY an article appeared from J. B. Musselman, general secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in which an explanation was given in reply to complaints received from members of the association regarding the alleged discrimination in the grading of wheat.

In a further elucidation of the same matter, the following statement has been prepared by D. MacRae, district superintendent of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., which is intended as a follow-up to Mr. Musselman's article referred to above.

Increase in Membership

"From your recent comments in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' pages of the Saskatchewan daily papers, one would infer that there are more complaints made this year by farmers in regard to the grading of wheat than ever before. Complaints of this nature are prevalent every year, and in a season such as this one, when nature appeared to withhold from the crops at the most critical period of their development the very elements which were most necessary for their nourishment and steady growth, it is not at all surprising to find complaints more numerous.

"You must not overlook, however, the fact that as the membership of your association has been increased this year at a more rapid rate than ever before, you are bound to come in contact with a greater variety of opinion on all matters concerning the welfare of the farming population.

Should Investigate Complaints

"But whatever the comparative number of complaints may be, there is one thing incontrovertible, viz., that complaints of this kind are so numerous that the Grain Growers' Association should be justified in taking whatever steps are necessary to find out for itself where the trouble arises, and, if possible, prescribe a remedy. The complaints may be due to one or other of two causes: either the farmers as elevator agents are not competent to judge the market and milling value of wheat, or the government inspection department of Winnipeg is incompetent and inconsistent.

"Let us first enquire into the composition of the government inspection department and its relation to the complaints. The government inspection department consists of one chief inspector and 11 deputy inspectors, operating in Winnipeg. Besides these there are deputy inspectors operating at the head of the lakes and in the interior terminals, all of whom are under the direct supervision of the chief inspector. Each of the deputy inspectors has a certain amount of work to perform, and naturally the chief inspector cannot supervise all of their work. As these men are not working upon absolutely set standards, which govern all manner of samples submitted to them, they must exercise a certain amount of personal judgment, and naturally must occasionally differ in their judgment. They are all human, and therefore not infallible. But it is questionable if any improvement can be effected, for reasons which I will endeavor to show.

The Grain Standard Board

"The most critical time for the government inspectors is that period between the commencement of the movement of each new crop—say from the beginning of September until the grain standard board meets some time in October. This year the board had its first meeting on October 24. It will therefore be seen that a considerable portion of the year's crop goes forward, is inspected and purchased by the country elevator agents before the grain standard board meets. In the meantime the judgment of the inspectors is the ruling factor, and after the standards are set it is only reasonable to assume that the inspectors are obliged, in conforming to the standards, to change to a more or less extent, their previous judgment. This change may not be radical, and I believe that it is not at all conspicuous. But, nevertheless,

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

the very reason for setting the standards is an acknowledgment that such is necessary, and therefore a certain amount of realignment must take place. The consequence of this must be inevitable. If buyers of grain must insure against loss, they must buy on the safe side until such time as they are sure of their ground. But however much the elevator interests may desire to handle their business in this manner, it is very seldom that it is adhered to in practice. The reverse is too often the case, and the result is that a considerable quantity is bought in the country at the commencement of the season which will not hold grade. As soon as elevator interests are aware of this they take immediate action to stop losses, and it is then invariably that farmers begin to make complaint.

Workings of Inspection Department

"But first let us look further into the workings of the inspection department. Whatever accusation of incom-

petency may be made against this department, it cannot be reproached with favoritism or patronage. The inspectors undoubtedly grade the grain according to their best judgment and they cannot have any ulterior motive, because they can have no idea of whose grain they are judging, as this information is not available to them. The principal question involved then is whether or not proper samples have been drawn from cars for their inspection. There is room for differences of opinion, but the system adopted, to all appearances, is as perfect as is humanly possible, and if there were grave irregularities it seems reasonable that the interests involved would sooner or later make the discovery. Perhaps the greater factor in insuring regularity and consistency on the part of the inspectors is the knowledge that their work comes under the critical supervision of factions which are interested therein, from the standpoint of the seller as well as the buyer of the grain.

District and Provincial Conventions

By J. B. MUSSELMAN

Horizon local is one of the association's most active branches, having done good work in many directions. At a recent meeting it passed the following resolution giving notice of motion to amend the Constitution, namely: "Resolved that section 13, sub-section 3 of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following: 'and that every local secretary be an ex-officio delegate to the district meeting without thereby decreasing the number of delegates the local would be entitled to send.'"

Mr. Fritz Fleischaker, who is the energetic and broad-minded secretary of this local, will be remembered by many of the delegates and friends who attended the last annual convention at Regina. He was one of the gentlemen, of foreign birth, who spoke so sanely and convincingly on the foreign language question, as related to our public schools, and received a very nice reception by the convention.

Hurtful Influences

Certainly Horizon local has the right idea back of this proposal to amend the constitution, the general idea being that so far as possible, every local secretary should attend the district meeting of his district. In spite of all the efforts which have been made from time to time, and are constantly being made to educate our people with regard to the true and ultimate purpose of the association and its multitudinous activities, it is fully evident that there is still amongst the bulk of our members, and even amongst many of our local secretaries themselves, a most lamentable lack of information. Also, time and again it has been proven beyond a doubt that by one means or another there has been spread amongst our people, amongst our locals and amongst the local secretaries an immense amount of mis-information, and this is more hurtful to our cause than even the lack of information above referred to.

When our members or local officers have some correct information and some incorrect or mis-information spread by those who are either openly our enemies or by those who profess to be our friends, but are, by virtue of their activities and subtle suggestive propaganda, really our enemies, the two are likely to counterbalance each other and to leave our people and our cause more or less impotent.

There is no better place to secure dependable information regarding the association's activities, its motives, its objects, and the many means which it employs for the attainment of them, than the district meeting, or the big general convention. But particularly is the district meeting the place for the dissemination of more detailed information. The gathering is not so large and is vastly better fitted for the detailed discussion of the various subjects which come before it.

Know How to Relate Facts

It is not enough that our people should know the facts. They must know also how to relate facts to facts. Knowledge is not a matter of naming or memorizing of facts, but consists rather in knowing how properly to relate facts to other facts in such manner as to arrive at correct and effective conclusions.

There are too many farmers, even in Saskatchewan, who do not know the difference between the Grain Growers' Association and the various commercial companies which have grown up out of this movement. So also there are thousands, even of our own members, who do not know the distinctive policy of the association, the especial manner in which it is working for the establishment of truly democratic ideals and practice amongst our people, and the fact that it is the only farmers' organization in the west engaged in trading activities which distributes its profits on the truly co-operative basis, which has been the very backbone of the success of the greatest co-operative institutions which the world has known, namely those in Great Britain.

Truly every local secretary ought to attend the district meeting, lend the meeting the inspiration of his presence, get all the information of a dependable character which he can absorb, and take full part in the deliberations of the gathering. There is nothing, however, now which prevents every local secretary and every other member from attending these meetings, and it has been the universal practice of the district meetings to permit visiting members the privileges of the floor of the convention; though, of course, only official delegates may be permitted to vote in the election of a nominee for district director.

"As is well known, almost all elevator companies employ experts, whose duty is to watch the grading of their own grain, as well as grain consigned to them by individual farmers. These men have the privilege of inspecting all samples, and if they find any irregularity they are not slow in bringing the matter to the attention of the chief inspector. It must not be forgotten, however, that the buyers of the grain have also the same privileges, and between these two factions it seems hardly conceivable that the inspection department can go very far astray.

Responsive to World's Markets

"There is one important factor in connection with the government inspector's grading of grain which farmers are very prone to overlook, viz., that the inspection department is responsible to the markets of the world for insuring that the quality of the various grades of western wheat is always kept up to standard. If that standard is for any reason lowered, at least during normal times, the ultimate value received by the western farmer must also depreciate. Consequently it is very much in the farmer's own interest that a consistently high grade of quality should be maintained.

"If then there are no grounds for undue criticism of the inspection department, why all the complaints made by the farmers in the country? The reasons for these complaints are so numerous and divergent that it is not possible to deal with them all at present. The principal factors, however, are:—

"1. Competition in buying grain at country points.

"2. The fact that owing to varying climatic conditions we seldom have in this country, two years in succession, identical qualities of grain.

"3. That every year a certain percentage of the grain is inspected before the authorities are able to get samples from all sections of the west, which enables the grain standards board to set fair standards of grain.

"4. That farmers, instead of ascertaining for themselves direct from the inspection department the proper grade of their grain, invariably accept as the proper standard that of the individual buyer at their country station who gives them the highest grade for their grain.

"5. Failure on the part of farmers to make use of the machinery at their disposal in the Canada Grain Act to remedy difficulties that they may be up against in their dealings with elevator buyers.

"6. The exorbitant profits of milling companies on their flour enables them, where they have elevators at country points, to disregard accuracy of grading of purchased grain, and thereby set local standards of grading which elevator companies cannot compete with.

Difficulties Explained

"With regard to No. 1 it is scarcely necessary to say that prior to the advent of the farmers' companies into the grain business, competition was non-existent. Since then, however, competition is very keen at all points where farmers' elevators are located. This is more especially the case in a short-crop year like this. Notwithstanding all efforts of employers to the contrary, some grain buyers are of opinion that in order to hold down their jobs they must handle a certain number of bushels of grain. They make the attainment of this their only objective, regardless of proper grading, and before it is possible to get them in line they set a standard of grading which must be receded from and which thereby causes innumerable complaints and dissatisfaction.

"In explanation of the second reason it might be stated that, while some years the amount of frost in the grain is the determining factor, other seasons it is the percentage of immature green grains, caused by uneven germination in the spring. Others maybe it is rust, or other causes, or maybe a combination of all such defects. Consequently, although experience in grading grain is desirable, even those who have had the longest experience begin every new sea-

Continued on Page 32

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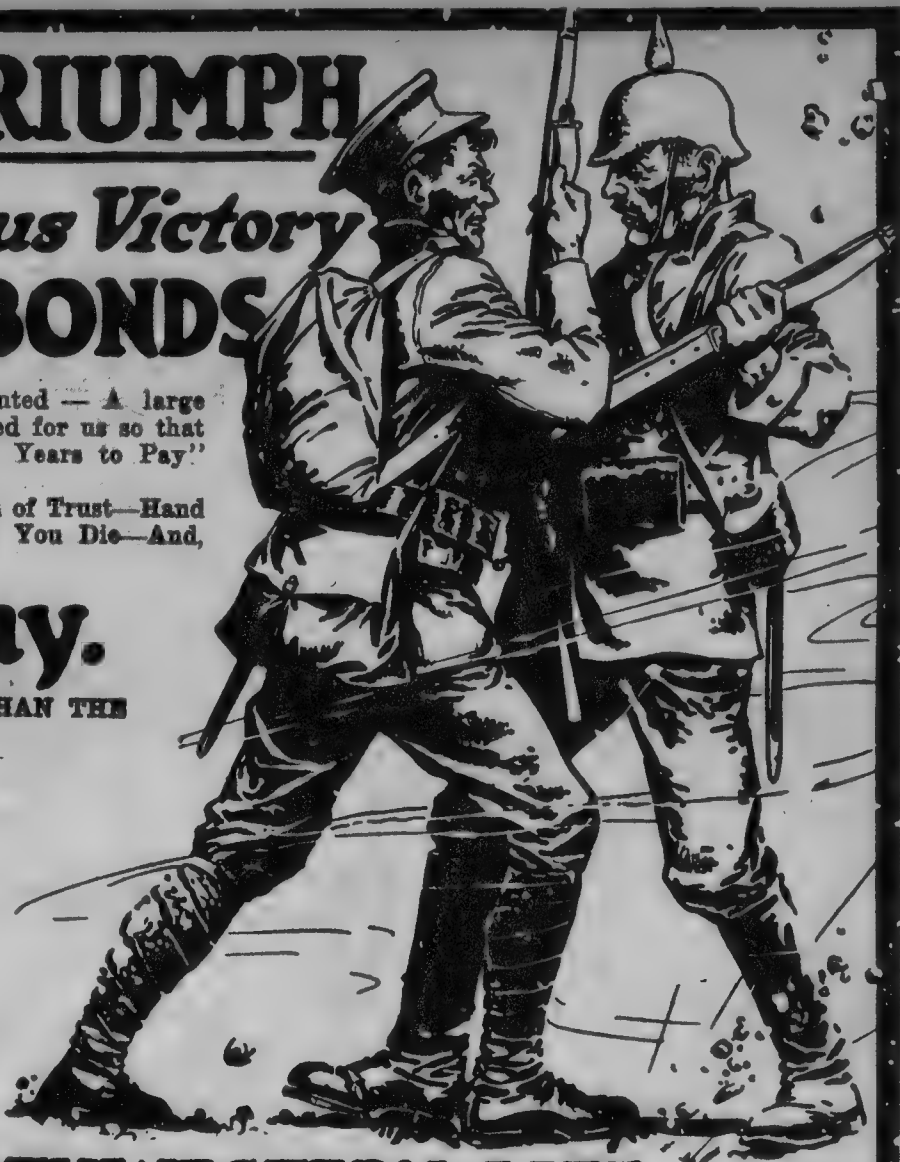
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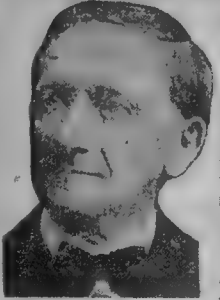
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United Farmers of Alberta

Re Seed Grain Advances

THE following communication has been received by your Central secretary from the Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs, giving information as to the method of making seed grain advances: "Edmonton, Nov. 4, 1918."

"Re Seed Grain Advances, 1918-1919."

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., addressed to the minister with reference to the above matter, I may say that the Municipal District Seed Grain Act passed at the last session of the legislature, will give you full information as to how municipal districts may deal with the question of supplying seed grain. The provincial government has as yet made no announcement as to the policy they will follow in connection with guaranteeing municipal seed grain loans for next spring's seeding. As soon as such announcement has been made, all municipal districts take and report on all applications for seed grain on unpatented lands, forwarding same to a representative of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. We are for-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of

Alberta by the Secretary

H. HIGGINBOTHAM

Calgary, Alta

warding to the municipal districts, forms supplied by the Dominion government for this purpose. Outside of the organized areas the seed grain application on unpatented lands are being dealt with by the provincial Department of Agriculture on behalf of the Dominion government. The supplying of seed grain on patented lands in organized and unorganized areas will be a matter which may be dealt with by the municipal districts and the province respectively, but as stated, no announcement has yet been made as to what action the government will take in the matter. In the meantime, as the need will be great, and the supply of grain will be limited, it is in order for all those requiring seed grain to secure a supply without delay, if at all possible to do so. "With reference to a municipal district refusing to take any action to assist farmers on patented lands, I may

say that this is a matter which rests entirely in the hands of the council. "Your obedient servant,
"Signed JNO. PERRIE,
"Deputy Minister."
"Department of Municipal Affairs,
Alberta."

Are Wheat Growers Satisfied?

The average wheat grower is patriotic and unselfish.

He does not so much object to the government regulation of the price of his product, as he does to the fact that the principle has not been further applied—to hail insurance, implement prices, threshing charges, the cost of non-staple food articles which he is obliged to use as flour substitutes, etc. The wheat farmer more than any other farmer must buy his food products rather than raise them.

The government certainly made a move in the right direction in putting a stop to the wheat gambling, but it will do better when the producer is placed less at the mercy of those profiteers who go between him and the hungry world."
—M. S. Coone, in the Farm Journal.

Farm Market Problems

By A. C. Townley

The average manufacturer realizes a gross return amounting to 41 per cent. interest on his investment, in comparison with the average farmer who realizes a gross return on his investment amounting to only 14 per cent.

What is the reason the manufacturers received so much more for a product less valuable to the nation? There are three main reasons: 1. The manufacturers are organized. 2. They maintain a considerable control over the marketing of their own products. 3. They devote practically as much attention to selling their products as they do to manufacturing them.

The problem of securing a just income for the farmer involves the control, organization and economical operation of farm marketing. The farmers must have a just share in the control of the market. They must have a hand in the fixing of prices on their own products. The market must be organized with the end in view of making the distribution of farm products as efficient and economical as possible.

The man who feeds the nation is surely entitled to the average national income, and the application of public control and fundamental democracy to the farm marketing system will get it for him.

Epidemic of Influenza

The following circular, signed by the Central secretaries of both the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. has been sent to all locals of both organizations:—

"It has been reported to the Central office that the influenza epidemic is very bad in some districts and that in some cases all the members of the family are sick. There is a serious shortage of doctors and nurses throughout the province. The situation is difficult in the cities, and we believe it is still more difficult in the country.

"We are hoping that none of the homes where there are U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. members will be left without assistance in case that help is needed. Just now, while it is not possible to hold meetings there is a splendid opportunity for U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members to render valuable assistance to any members who may be in distress on account of sickness. Section six of the 'Objects of our Constitution' requires our associations 'to take into consideration any member's case of hardship,' etc. While members of your local should naturally be your first consideration, as persons belonging to a common organization, the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are pledged to promote a higher standard of community life (Section 3, sub-section 4) so that if our members can render assistance to the members of your community generally, such assistance should be rendered.

"You can assist by standing in your community for a general observance of the advice issued by the health board. Medical men lay particular stress upon the wearing of the mask, particularly when coming into contact with persons suffering from influenza.

"Central office would suggest that

THE JUNGLE SYSTEM

By H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.



H. W. WOOD.

Regarding the working of the protective tariff as a tax system, The Guide stated editorially in the issue of August 14 that "When a person buys goods made in Canada, none of the tariff duty goes into the public treasury. When the same person buys goods made in a foreign country all the tariff goes into the public treasury." Now this looked like a very innocent statement. In fact it looked like these were the two first steps, and about the only two that could be taken in safety, on that long, long trail which goes winding into that jungle of confusion of the protective tariff discussion. But it seems, according to Mr. Beatty, an Ontario manufacturer, that the writer is off the trail the very first step. Mr. Beatty says in The Guide of September 4, "This is a straight falsehood as you well know, for there are no goods manufactured in Canada, but more or less of the raw material used in them and some of the machinery used in their manufacture is imported and duty is collected on same. Further you know that the people employed in making them pay taxes that go into the public treasury, and with part of the money import goods on which duty is paid which goes into the public treasury." So we are informed by this expert authority that we pay the duty on the raw material; we pay the duty on the manufacturers' machinery. We also furnish money to the employee to pay duty on the foreign goods he may buy.

Mr. Parsons further elucidates this point as follows: "Now, it is quite possible that if the duty were removed on agricultural implements (and it must be remembered that the rate of duty is considerably less than manufacturers have to pay on any machines imported for use in their factories), and the duties were also removed from the raw materials entering into the manufacture of such implements, a few of the larger concerns might still live on account of their large foreign export business."

So the Canadian manufacturing industry is loaded up with handicaps of tariff and then the whole burden is shifted to the shoulders of the people, in the name of "great national interests." This is democracy, but what does it leave for autocracy? It looks good to Mr. Parsons. Here is what he says:—

"An enormous revenue has to be raised in any case and in no other way can the amount produced by the tariff be raised so easily and fairly as by the present methods."

It certainly is raised "easily" to the manufacturers, and "fairly"—yes, he said "fairly."

But look how easily he lets the farmer down, "Figuring the total duty paid on agricultural implements in 1916, and taking the total value of the property of the farmers throughout Canada, it means about three-and-a-half cents for every \$100, or in other words, a farm valued at \$10,000 would pay on the average annually \$3.50. This does not seem like a staggering obligation by way of contribution to the national funds."

So you see we only have to pay \$3.50 per year on every \$10,000 worth of farm value. "Staggering obligations!" O Lord! no. It is the figures that stagger us, and the clearness with which the whole matter is elucidated. Why it all stands out as clear as the sun in total eclipse. And so EASY and FAIR.

The farmer has to take his machinery to the village blacksmith for repair. The blacksmith has to pay duty on his machinery, the clothes he wears, the clothes his family wear, the furniture he puts in his house, much of the food on his table, the apples his children eat, the stove his wife cooks the food on, etc. The farmer, for whose benefit the village shop exists, pays it.

He, the farmer, goes to the store to buy supplies for his family. He rarely has enough money to buy all the supplies he needs, but on all he buys he pays the duty. Then the store-keeper has to pay the duty on all supplies his family uses, and has to add it all to the price of the goods. The farmer is a primary producer and an ultimate consumer. He pays duty coming and going. He goes to town to pay duty on a piece of farm machinery, and meets himself coming back wearing the duty he has paid on a suit of overalls. It is a simple system. All you have to do is to start in on the morning of January 1 paying tariff taxes (or tariff and taxes) on everything you buy, either as a producer or consumer; keep it up till the evening of December 31, and then you will be through for that year.

I have been following the system 37 years, and the more I follow it the less I like it.

local officers, in the absence of any meetings, make themselves responsible for ascertaining that none of their members are suffering without assistance being available, and also that they be on the lookout for any cases of distress in the community whether members of our organization or not. In the cities the voluntary nurses are undertaking to supply broth to the sufferers who are isolated without cooking conveniences or help. In the country, the assistance might very well take the form of ascertaining what supplies are needed for homes where there is sickness and offering to bring these from town. There are many little services that could be rendered by the men in this way, and the services of the single women or married women without children as voluntary nurses will be greatly appreciated. Many volunteers are offering their services in cities and towns. Where no doctor or trained nurse is available it would be advisable to call up the nearest doctor by phone for instructions and advice.

"During the continuance of the epidemic no attempt should be made to hold meetings of any description. Even though some districts are reported free of the epidemic it appears to be spreading very rapidly and every reasonable precaution should be taken."

Re Credit

A number of locals in the districts which have suffered from drought and frost have written the Central office in regard to financial assistance in order to enable farmers who lost their crops to tide over the winter and to put in their crops next spring. Ever since it became apparent that the situation, owing to the adverse weather conditions during the past summer, would be serious the Central office has been in close touch with the Dominion and provincial governments, keeping them advised as to the conditions reported to the Central office. The matter was under discussion at a recent meeting of the executive at which time a conference was being held between representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments on the subject, and representations have been made to both governments. The executive also appointed a committee to investigate complaints from farmers who have been unable to secure advances from the banks. Secretaries of locals should promptly report such cases with as full particulars as possible to the Central office when they will be looked into. Farmers who are still unable to secure credit after their cases have been investigated will be further advised as to a plan by which it is believed reliable farmers can secure same.

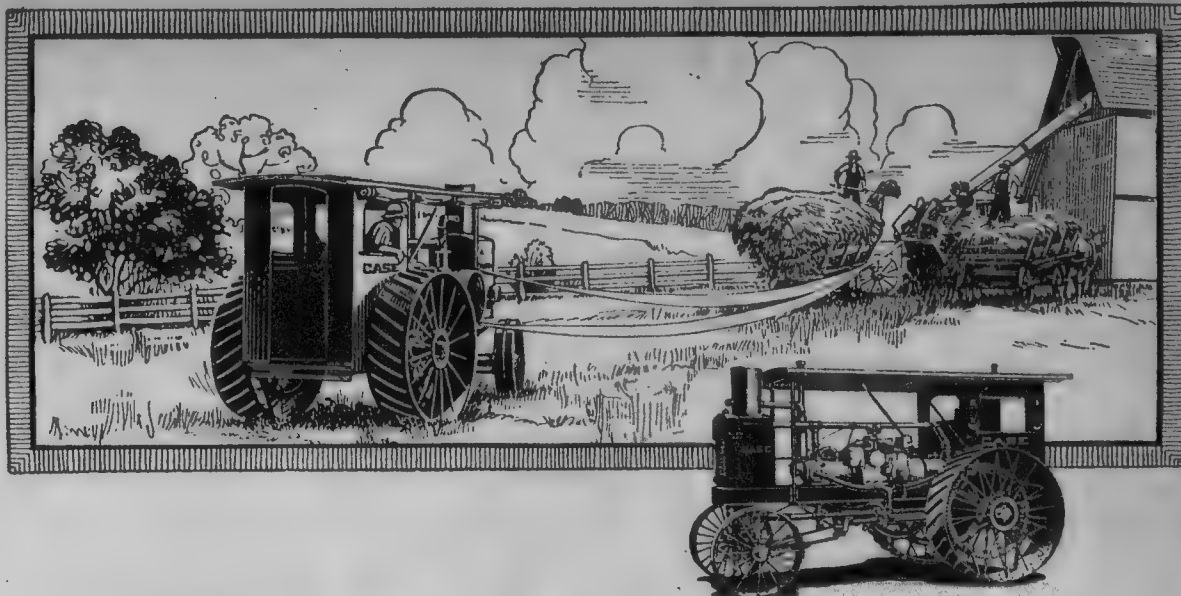
U.F.A. Briefs

"You will see this local is not yet dead. It was very sick for a few months, but the medicine of Drs. Wood and Parsons in The Grain Growers' Guide has worked wonders."—H. P. Bott, Earlie P.O., secretary, Crystal Valley local No. 786.

Valhalla local has now a membership of 51, which is excellent for one of our "outposts." O. M. Melsness, secretary, remarks: "Our people have done splendidly considering also that our local was one of the few who voted against the increase in membership fee."

At a meeting of the Blackfoot local, held at Farmer's Hall, Blackfoot, October 19, James Saunders and James Stone were nominated a committee to deal with the problem of bulls running at large, as it was considered by the meeting that the existing by-law was not strong enough.

To be a U.F.A. member is to belong to a movement which is rapidly making Canadian History. Every member has a right to a thrill of justifiable pride as he recognizes this, for the story of the organized farmers is one of the brightest pages in our national record—the abolition of the liquor traffic, and of the patronage evil in public affairs, the enfranchisement of women, the agitation for a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, the growth of co-operation in community and business life—these are some of the outgrowths of the activities of our farmers' organization.



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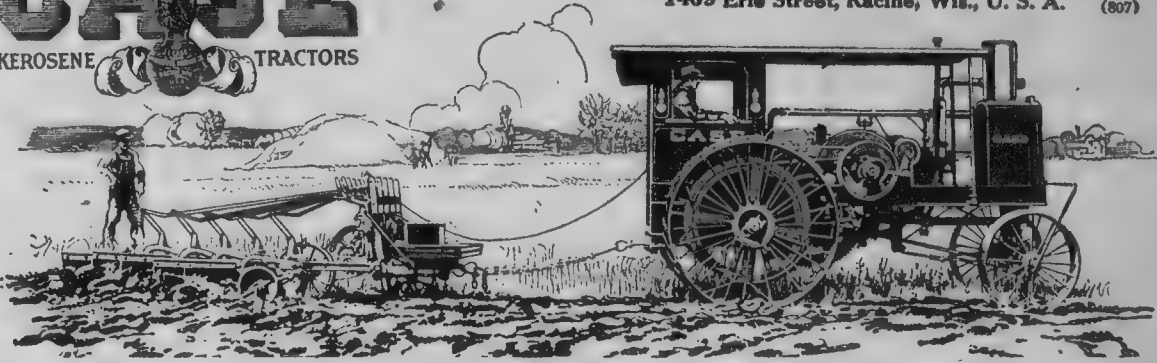
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Manitoba Grain Growers

The Local Annual Meeting

SCARCELY a month now till the date of the local annual meeting! That means that local boards now or very soon will be planning and advertising for the biggest possible attendance and the most successful meeting. It may be hoped that the health conditions will have improved by that time to such an extent as to permit withdrawal of all restrictions on meetings, and that every local will be out in force.

The constitutional provision is that "Each local association shall hold an annual meeting on the second Saturday of December, at 2 p.m., of which notice shall be given two weeks in advance, at which all officers excepting the secretary-treasurer shall be elected; the report of the Executive officers received, delegates to the Provincial Convention and an auditor elected, and such other business transacted as the association may decide." This makes it the most important meeting of the year, and suggests that very special preparation should be made for making it a success.

It is intended that the meeting shall review the work of the year by means of the officers' report. This report, which should be prepared in advance, should cover all statistics regarding membership, finances and commercial activities. There should be comparison with former years as to strength and work accomplished. There should also be some review of the social and educational work done. Any special activities taken up should be noted and recorded.

The annual meeting offers to the

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. WOOD

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

there were "clubs of that class," and when a man talks of going to his club the whole impression is at the opposite pole from what many, indeed the majority of country people, are in touch with.

The twentieth century idea of the Community Club is simply the getting together of the community for social and intellectual improvement. It is not some new and strange organization or piece of complex machinery. The idea is to reach the result with the very minimum of machinery. Hence what is done in most cases is simply the appointment of an Executive Committee to arrange to get the community together in a co-operative way. Sometimes various existent bodies appoint representative members on the Executive Committee. Thus in a certain little town two members were appointed by the Grain Growers, two by the Home Economics Society, two by the Methodist church and two by the Presbyterian church. These with the two teachers of the public school and the ministers of the two churches constituted the working committee. In other localities there will be other bodies that will co-operate and there is no hard and fast line. What will meet the need is the thing to be done.

What does the committee do? It

THE NEW ERA

The world has long been looking for a New Time, the inauguration of a New Era. As far as contemporaries may presume to judge the New Era should date from the 11th of November, 1918, the Day of Peace. Shadows of world-wide and unparalleled gloom have hung over mankind for four years. An evil power stood between the race and the Sun of Freedom and Righteousness and Peace. It looked at times as if evil might indeed succeed in its dread ambition of world-power. But the gloom is gone, the evil power is broken. The Sun of Peace shines forth again.

And if men are true to themselves they will make these days the beginning of a time when men shall look more generously upon their fellow men. When common action shall be taken to curb any uprising of selfish force which might prove a menace to the general well-being. Class jealousies, and trade enmities and irritating limitations must be studiously repudiated. The rule of one people over another people, politically, socially or economically must be abandoned and prevented. Long ago it was said: "Among the nations their great ones exercise authority upon them, but it shall not be so among you." Surely the time has come for the full realization of that ideal.

To this end every son and daughter of freedom must undertake to stand by the principles of equal rights among men, and by the duty of individual service for the good of all. It must be increasingly recognized that if a citizen claims the advantages of democracy he must be ready to perform the personal duties involved. His citizenship must be characterized by intelligent understanding, ready helpfulness, steadfast adherence to principle. The new time calls every Grain Grower to fresh and hopeful aspiration and activity that the Good Time may reach full realization.

Women's Section a special opportunity for reviewing with the whole membership the special lines of service in which they have been engaged. By making their report as full and interesting as possible there will be good missionary work done and it may be hoped that a larger proportion of the men may be led to induce the ladies of their homes to enter the association and participate in its work.

As the health conditions this season have so largely precluded the possibility of opening local activities earlier, the annual meeting will in many cases be the rally meeting for the season. The fullest possible attendance should be secured and the meeting made a worthy introduction to a good winter's series.

In case circumstances prevent holding the meeting at the day and hour prescribed, every effort should be made to have it as near to that date as can be arranged.

The Community Club Idea

Many people are still doubtful, if not suspicious of new things, especially if they bear new names. Thus the phrase "Community Club" does not attract everybody. They remember

regards itself as charged with the duty of arranging for frequent community meetings during the season, occasions when the people come together, not as members of a church or adherents of a party or brethren of a fraternity, but as people of the community, with the object of improving social relationships, interchanging views and unitedly looking toward general betterment. Provision is usually made for entertainment and for intellectual development. A whole community acting together has no difficulty in securing able speakers for two or three gatherings, no difficulty in getting their young people to sing together, no difficulty in arranging for debates and mock trials and mock parliaments and impromptu speeches and serious essays. Unity is the secret of strength. Numbers give variety. Co-operation with adjoining communities adds further stimulus and zest. People begin to feel that life is worth living and that such mutual stimulus and improvement is a part of the fundamental intention of human society. A number of our communities have done it successfully. More are trying it this year. The subjects of study are so infinitely various, the programs that may be arranged are so fascinating, the work

that may be done is so satisfyingly progressive that it is a marvel that every community is not at work. Don't go around saying "Our community is no good." Cut away from being afraid to try a new thing. Chuck the cold water throwing. Determine to make the best use of the material at hand. Determine to be blind to little personal peculiarities that ought not to be noticed. See ability and ambition and aspiration and readiness to help in the people around you and you will find that they can be got into line.

Leadership! Of course it takes leadership—wise, patient, inspiring leadership. Get that leadership. Give that leadership. Don't boss, don't grumble. Smile, invite, lead, and there will be those who follow. You haven't done it before! So much the more reason why you should not delay another season. Why did God give you a heart and a brain and a tongue? You, and 200 other people in Manitoba are called to helpful leadership in your communities this winter, in order that our personal life and our thought-life and our citizenship for coming years may be nobler and fuller. Give your community the use of what talent you have, modestly, patiently, hopefully, and you will be glad of it through all the years to be.

War Time Changes

The topic for November study was dealt with in an article on the Manitoba page of The Guide in the issue of October 30. It is a topic which either in November or later, every Grain Grower should study. The coming of peace brings us right up against the realization of some of the changes which have been foreshadowed during the past few years, and it is demanded of every progressive that he keep abreast of the times and so far as he can, aware of what the tendencies of the present will mean for the future.

H. G. Wells, the well-known English writer is perhaps our foremost "anticipationist." The following paragraphs are almost wholly from his book "What is Coming":

I.—In Education: In future we need "to make our young men talk less and think more and to think more swiftly, surely, exactly."

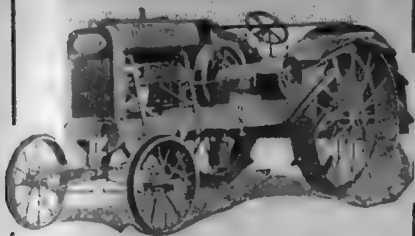
II.—Seeing the heart of things: "In regard to worldly affairs we had been irresponsibles, amateurs. Much of that fatness of life, the wrappings and trimmings of our life has been stripped off altogether. That has not altered the bones of life. It has only made them plainer, much as if looking into a looking glass one suddenly found oneself a skeleton—or a diagram."

III.—Woman's position: "The real 'emancipation' toward which reason and the trend of things makes is from the yielding to the energetic side of a woman's disposition; from the beauty enthroned for love toward the tall, weather hardened woman with a spear, loving her mate as her mate loves her, and sexless as a man in all her busy hours." "This conflict of the citizen-woman-ideal with the loveliness-woman-ideal will return after the war, and I have little doubt which way the issue will fall. The human being is going to carry it against the sexual being. In the serious years ahead the serious type will win. The plain well-made dress will oust the ribbon and the décolletage."

IV.—Public Information: "It is a matter of primary importance in the outlook of every country in Europe that it should insist upon and secure responsible native ownership of every newspaper and news and book distributing agency, and the most drastic punishment for newspaper corruption."

V.—Law and the Legal Profession: The real case against lawyers "is not that they are lawyers but that they are such infernal lawyers. They trail into modern life most of the faults of a medieval guild. Their law and procedure has never been remodelled upon the framework of modern ideas." "There is no reason why a court of law should ignore the plain right of the common weal to intervene in every case between man and man. We want 'to find and develop the lawyer who is not an advocate.' We want to emancipate

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SAILORS' WEEK

December 1st to 7th

Manitoba is asked to raise \$150,000 for war relief work among dependents of 16,000 men of the Mercantile Marine who have lost their lives through submarine attacks. Send your contribution to the Navy League of Canada, 611 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg.

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this profession from its ancient guild restrictions, the most anti-social and disastrous of all such restrictions, to destroy its disgraceful traditions of over payment and fee snatching, to make the practice of advocacy a fall from grace, and to bar professional advocates from the bench.

Year End (1918) Returns

About the time this reaches its readers the blank forms for annual reports of local associations will be in the hands of secretaries, with a circular letter to the directors of all local associations.

The cordial co-operation of every local official is earnestly solicited for getting these reports filled out accurately. It should be done at a meeting of the local board or if that is impossible, of the Executive, so that every entry will be weighed and a complete statement secured.

It should be recognized everywhere that the worth and the reliability of our statistics for the province depend entirely upon the faithfulness of local officials in making accurate returns and making them on time. The hope is that by the 10th of December, there will be in the Central office complete material for formulating the results of the year's activities.

Possibly some one may ask what about the annual meeting? Must the report not wait till that is over and the officers elected for the new year? In answer to that, local workers are asked to note that the general financial and statistical report may be filled in as soon as the local year has closed, that is, after November 30, without waiting for the annual meeting. A second sheet is enclosed for the officers of 1919 and some other data. But local secretaries and officials generally are asked to get the first form filled out as soon as November is past in the interests of general efficiency. The secretary asks for a special and universal "pull all together" for prompt and complete local returns by December 10 next.

Who Runs May Read

A personal letter received by one of our workers the other day, from a friend, not a grain grower, has one sentence which is significant of the present situation for Grain Growers and all others. The sentence was this: "It seems fairly plain that we will be up against the most aggressive Protectionist propaganda in Canadian history."

If that is the case, and a thousand indications combine to confirm the opinion, the call surely comes very insistently to every one who has ever looked toward the hills of freedom, to every one who has breathed the air of progress and of optimism, that he should gird on the armour of his power as a man and a citizen with full determination that his full life energy shall be opposed to the reactionary movement. It is a call to joining hands with others like-minded that unity may give strength. It is a call to start afresh on the old trail of making our farmers' associations a hundred per cent. strong. Let us start the New Year with the largest membership in our history, and make it a year of constant expansion.

If it is fairly plain that "we will be up against the most aggressive Protectionist propaganda in Canadian history," then it should before long be equally plain that that protectionist propaganda, the propaganda of selfishness and privilege and avarice, will be met by the most aggressive resistance in Canadian history, a resistance in the name of a square deal, in the name of the people's rights, in the name of twentieth century democracy. It is "up to us."

For the doctrine that government must do nothing but govern, we have substituted, almost without knowing it, the doctrine that people may do by means of their government anything which they can do better than it will be done for them by private enterprise. —Lyman Abbott.

Let us not fool ourselves; the society of today is not democracy; it is plutocratic commercialism dominated by pecuniary values. Democracy is as yet largely a matter of vague sentiment and perplexed wishing. —Sellars.

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What Should an Engine Weigh?

Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H.P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power

4 H.P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H.P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.

8 H.P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H.P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

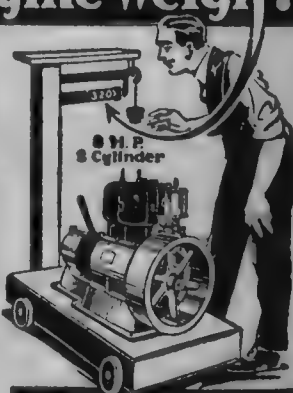
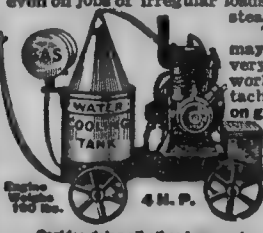
Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.

The 4 H.P. and the 8 H.P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H.P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H.P. on hay balers. All engines over 4 H.P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

Cushman Motor Works

Dept. D., Winnipeg, Man.

Before Buying Any Engine
Ask These Questions

How much does it weigh?
If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why?
Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

Sailors' Week

December 1 to 7

MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

Sixteen thousand sailors have gone down with their boats since the war began. Think of the Widows and Orphans. The Government makes no provision for them. Give; that these dependents may have a little of your comfort.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggrassin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

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Good Young Grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and White-faced Breeding Ewes for Sale, in lots to suit. These Sheep are in fine condition and will make good money. Phone, write or call.

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Place your order early.

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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

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My Experience with Sheep in Saskatchewan

By Wallace A. Thomson, Pense, Sask.



Shropshire Rams that have Improved the Flock.

AFTER keeping a flock of sheep for four years on a Saskatchewan farm, I find the result so satisfactory that it is my desire to place these results in the hands of other farmers, in hope that they may be the means of increasing the interest along this line in the province.

In October, 1914, I purchased 80 ewes of ordinary range breeding, from two to five years of age. They cost at that time \$4.25 each, amounting to \$340.

Sixty dollars was paid for a good Suffolk ram, making a total investment of \$400.

The following spring they raised 100 lambs. The 40 wether lambs were killed and dressed later in the summer and sold directly to the retail merchants in Regina at 19 cents a pound, or about \$3.50 each, allowing \$1.25 for the pelts, amounting in all to about \$340. The 60 ewe lambs were kept with the regular flock and about 30 of the original ewes were sold in the fall for \$200. The wool clip from the ewes this year was about 600 pounds, which at 32 cents per pound amounted to nearly \$200.

In 1916 the 50 ewes raised 60 lambs. Forty wether lambs were sold in the same manner as in the previous year for 22 cents per pound, bringing in all about \$400, and the remaining 20 ewe lambs were carried on with the regular flock. About ten more of the original ewes were sold during the summer for \$80. The 850 pounds of wool given by the flock this year sold for 51 cents per pound, bringing about \$430. The flock carried over this next winter consisted of 30 of the original flock, 60 yearling ewes and 20 ewe lambs. The Suffolk ram was sold this summer for \$60, and two Shropshire rams were purchased for \$130.

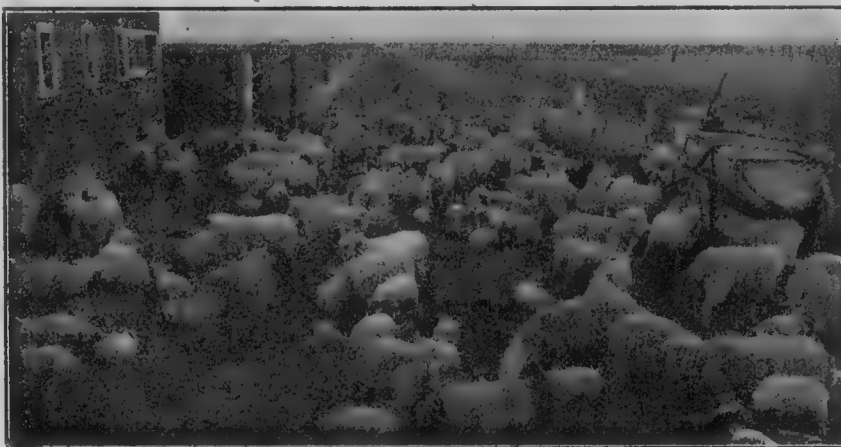
In the spring of 1917 the 90 breeding ewes should have raised about 125 lambs, but a mistake was made by turning both rams with the flock at the same time. The result was that the rams spent most of the time fighting. A number of the ewes were not bred at all, while the remainder in most cases raised single lambs. The number of lambs raised this spring was only 65. The 25 wether lambs were sold for 24 cents per pound, bringing about \$250. The 30 remaining original ewes were sold for \$250. The wool this year at 67 cents a pound brought \$550.

The flock carried over the winter 1917-18 consisted of 60 two-shear ewes, 20 shearlings and 40 ewe lambs. In the spring the 80 breeding ewes raised 120 lambs, which are all on hand at the present time. Although the returns are not yet received for the 1,000 pounds of wool given by the flock this year, it is expected to bring about 70 cents per pound, which will amount to \$700. The flock at present consists of 120 ewes and 120 lambs, worth approximately \$4,000.

Summing up, the total receipts for the four years are around \$3,400, while the flock has increased in value by

\$3,600, so that the total receipts are about \$7,000. Besides all this, they have utilized all the grain scattered around the fields in harvest time and have been a great help toward keeping down the weeds.

The expense of keeping this flock has been small, although it is possible that better results might have been obtained had they received a little better care. The first two winters were mild, with a light snowfall, and they lived entirely on straw and what grain they could find in the stacks and on the stubble, with only a rough shelter of baled straw. But the third winter was severe—the snow was too deep for them to get over the fields, and their shelter drifted full of snow, causing the death of five or six ewes. This made it necessary to build a permanent sheep shed at the cost of \$325 in the middle of the winter, and they were fed inside until spring on oat straw with some prairie hay and a few oat sheaves. Each summer they have pastured on about 70 acres of prairie land and a few acres of rape sown to fatten the lambs, causing very little trouble or expense, except for a month at lambing time; a few days while they



Some of the Ewes and Lambs in Thomson's Flock.

were being sheared, and a half day now and again to market the lambs. They spend the nights near the buildings to avoid being disturbed by stray dogs and coyotes.

Last winter was also severe, making it necessary to feed them inside most of the time from Christmas until spring. They were fed on oat straw, with a few oat sheaves and a quantity of alfalfa hay, which cost \$200.

During these four years I have lost five sheep by coyotes and about 15 by dogs, and I have noticed that while a coyote will simply kill a lamb and carry it away, a dog will invariably torment the whole flock for several hours if he is not noticed, and will in the same time kill probably three or four. So my experience is that dogs are by far the worst enemy.

I castrate every ram lamb when two weeks old, and find that this practise brings by far the best results.

Horses Lack Vitality

Q.—My horses have difficulty in eating their feed. Upon examining them I found the roof of their mouths next to the front teeth was growing down so that it extended past their teeth. I applied salt to the affected parts without any apparent benefit. Kindly advise probable trouble, cause and cure.

A.—My work horses seem to have lost their vitality. They are in good condition and not overworked, but appear to lack the life they formerly had. Would it be advisable to use a stock food to tone them up? If so, what kind would you advise?

—C.F.L., Standard, Alta.

A.—The presence of an inflamed and sensitive ridge projecting down below the level of the upper front teeth constitutes the condition known as "Lampas." The pressure of coarse food on the tender surface may sometimes cause sufficient discomfort to prevent the animal feeding properly. This inflamed and swollen condition of the gums is almost invariably the result of teething and is rarely met with in adult animals. The proper treatment is to scarify (make two or three small incisions) the inflamed tissues with the point of a sharp knife which will relieve the congestion and soreness. Care must be exercised to make the incisions in front of the third bar of the hard palate so as not to wound the palatine artery and thereby cause annoying if not serious bleeding. The animal should then be fed on soft feed for a few days. The fact that the gums project below the level of the teeth is no evidence of an abnormal condition, providing the tissues are not red and inflamed, and pressure with the thumb fails to produce pain. What is commonly referred to as "Lampas" is more frequently an imaginary disease than an actual trouble in horses' mouths.

2.—If your horses are receiving a sufficient amount of sound, wholesome and nourishing food, they should not lack vitality unless suffering from disease. We would suggest that you examine the food carefully for evidence of mustiness or lack of quality. You should also make sure that the water supply is pure. If water and food prove to be clean and wholesome you might give the following alternative and tonic powder with benefit:—

Glauber's Salt 2 lbs.
Saltpetre 1 lb.
Powdered Nux Vomica 1 lb.

Powdered Sulphate of Iron 1 lb.
Powdered Gentian Root 1 lb.
Mix and give a tablespoonful each evening in soft food.

Immature Worms in Hogs

Q.—We killed a pig recently. It was in good condition but upon cutting it open we found on the liver and also on the glands in the body and intestines small blisters. Kindly tell us through your paper what was the cause of these blisters.—A Reader, Handel, Sask.

A.—The small blisters or cysts on the bowels indicate the presence of a parasite known as the *Cysticercus tenuicollis*, which is the larval stage of a tapeworm in the hog. Hogs taking in the larva develop tapeworm, segments of which are in turn swallowed by young pigs and cause the cysts referred to.

This disease is not communicable to man and rarely produces serious results in the animals affected. It is possible, however, that the condition may be confused with tuberculosis which affects a considerable percentage of the hogs on this continent.

A positive diagnosis could only be made after a careful personal examination.

Cows Fail to Breed

Q.—My cows were all bred early last spring but they have continued to come in heat regularly every six and nine weeks since, after being rebred. Kindly state



Turning Grass into Mutton and Wool on the Farm of Wallace Thomson, Pense, Sask.



Frank Collicut's well-known prize-winning Hereford Herd, headed by the \$20,000 Bull, "Gay Lad 16th."

probable reason for this and suggest remedy.—R. B., Elmore, Alta.

A.—The fact that none of your cows seem to have conceived suggests that the bull is at fault, unless your females have suffered from some disease such as contagious abortion which is frequently followed by sterility. Cows that have become infected with contagious abortion are liable to have as a sequel to the disease a cystic condition of the ovaries which interferes with the natural liberation of an ovum at the heat period. In other cases there is catarrhal condition of the womb, indicated by an unhealthy discharge, which prevents conception. It is barely possible on the other hand, since the heat period does not return for six or nine weeks, that your cows conceive and abort after which they again come in heat. Abortions occurring very early in the period of gestation generally pass unnoticed. If your herd has ever suffered from contagious abortion, or if any of your cows have come from a herd affected with the disease, the bull may have been the means of conveying it from one to the other. Cows that are very fat sometimes fail to conceive.

If the cows present no discharge from the genital organs and there is no evidence to believe that they have become infected with contagious abortion, we would suggest trying a new bull, after first making sure that he has never been in contact with infected cows.

Among other causes of barrenness are the presence of ergot on the grasses, smutty or musty feed, and laxative or diuretic drinking water.

If, on examination, you detect any evidence of disease of the genital organs, we would suggest that you call in a veterinarian.

Bulls that have had access to cows suffering from disease of the genitals should have the sheath syringed with an antiseptic solution as one per cent. Creolin or Carbolic Acid solution or one to 1,000 Permanganate of Potash, after each service.

Notes from Indian Head

A very satisfactory sheep pasture made up of a mixture of oats, rape and thousand headed kale was used on the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, this last summer. About ten acres was sown to this crop after the spring seeding, and the amount of feed that was obtained from it was surprising. For sheep pasture, the superintendent, Mr. Gibson, suggests sowing rye early in the fall or late summer, which comes along and provides good pasture the same fall and early spring. After the crop has been pastured off in the spring the land could be plowed and sown to the mixture mentioned above.

"I consider a cow that will produce 7,000 or 8,000 pounds of milk in a year, and possesses the low-down thick fleshed form showing good beefing tendencies is what is wanted in the dual-purpose Shorthorn." This was the statement of Mr. Gibson when discussing the question of the dual-purpose cow with him recently. It is evident that Mr. Gibson has the right conception of what constitutes that type of animal. This is further borne out on an inspection of the herd maintained at the farm at Indian Head. About 35 head, made up of 25 cows and about a dozen promising heifers. The herd has been developed from Scotch cows that have proven good milkers, and by the use of good bulls together with care in developing the milking qualities of the young things, one of the very best and most useful herds of dairy Shorthorns in Canada has been built up. That it is possible to increase the milk flow of

the offspring from such cows is evidenced by the fact that the heifers now in milk from some of the foundation cows, are producing as much milk in their first lactation period as their dams did at any time as mature cows. And this is being accomplished without sacrificing anything in respect to the beef type. We believe Mr. Gibson has the right idea, that is, that it is possible to put too much emphasis upon milk and overlook the fact that a dual-purpose cow while giving a reasonable flow of milk must also conform in general type and conformation to that looked for in a beef cow.

Give Foals a Chance

The first winter is one of the most important periods in a colt's life. The colt that goes into the winter thin and in poor condition has less chance to winter well than the colt that enters winter quarters in good shape. Colts frequently lose bloom and flesh at weaning time. To avoid this is important. They should have learned to eat hay and grain before weaning time; also to be separated from their mothers. A very satisfactory method of weaning is to let the colts nurse in the morning and take them away, not permitting them to see or hear their mothers until the ordeal is over. If they have learned to eat hay and grain they can be weaned and gain in weight during the time. Recently, colts weaned at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture gained 20 pounds each during the week they were weaned. After weaning, a good blue-grass paddock surrounded by fences in which colts cannot injure themselves, plenty of good fresh water and good grain together with exercise and satisfactory shelter, should carry colts up to the time winter sets in, in good condition. Care at this time frequently means the difference between good yearlings and inferior ones, says E. A. Trowbridge. If a colt is worth having he is worth taking care of.

Crate Colony House

One of the very best ideas we have come across in the way of winter protection for brood sows was seen at the University of Alberta recently. This consists of a colony house six feet by seven feet, made of crates 15 inches wide, and the crates filled with straw. The house is made in four sections, that is, one crate seven feet long which is used for the north side; two crates six feet long for the east and west side; and the fourth piece, used for the south side is about four feet long, thus allowing for an opening in the south side. These four pieces are built about four or five feet high, are wired together at the corners and a few poles laid over the top and piled with straw. The sections of crates may be built of poles or rough lumber, and when filled with straw and put together offer a cheap, dry and comfortable pen that will accommodate from three to five sows. Professor Dowell has used these colony houses for wintering sows at the University last winter and declares they are entirely satisfactory.

In dairying, large production and profit go hand in hand. Breeding furnishes the most economical way to obtain large-producing cows. The pure-bred bull, with generations of high-producing ancestors back of him, must be used for breeding, and only the best heifers from the best cows should be chosen to be the dams of the next generation.

"Eastlake" Snow Melter & Feed Cooker

Gives a quick fire at little expense. Warm water for stock during winter months. Splendid feed cooker, scalding tank, etc. A very useful, big-paying investment.

Built to last—because it's an "Eastlake"

The top section or tank is fine quality, heavy galvanized iron—furnace is heavy black sheet iron strongly reinforced with angle iron throughout. Built for western farmers who want something better than usual at a reasonable price. Three sizes.

Let us send you complete Tank catalog.

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Tanks for every purpose—also Tank Heaters.



"Gay Lad 16th," Champion Bull at Calgary, 1918.

Willow Springs Ranch

Canada's Premier Hereford Herd

700 Head of Pure-breds, headed by "Gay Lad 16th," "Gay Lad 40th," "Fairfax Perfection," and other noted herd leaders.

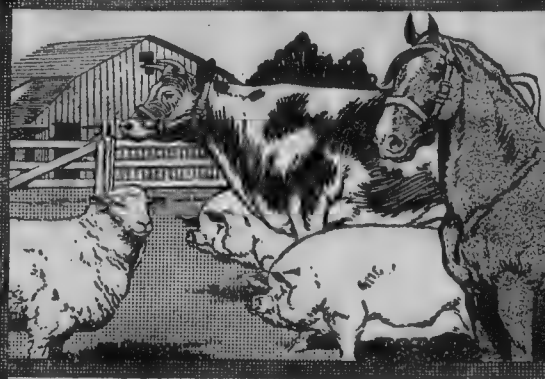
Special Offering

A number of one and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look them over. Prices Reasonable.

FRANK COLLICUT, 836 11th Ave. W, CALGARY, Alta.

Ranch at Crossfield, Alta.

JOHN BLISS, Herdsman.



Don't Let Your Stock Lose their Summer's gain through November neglect

Your animals are now going on dry feed—hay and grain. It's a big change from the succulent, nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and tonics.

Keep your animals' bowels open and regular—drive out the worms—keep their blood rich—keep their digestive apparatus in order—by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Don't allow your stock to "get off feed" and in a rundown condition. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic eliminates waste and gives appetite, good health and good digestion. It enables animals to get the most benefit out of their feed.

Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Here's a suggestion for your guidance: Get from your dealer 2 pounds for each average hog, 5 pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your own town who guarantees it, and who refunds your money if it does not do as claimed.

25-lb. Pail \$3.00 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00

Smaller packages in proportion

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Will Start Your Pullets and Moulting Hens to Laying

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



1st Prize Ram Lamb at Vancouver, Helena, Spokane, Yakima and Salem. Sold to Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

OXFORDS for SALE

I have for immediate sale a number of high-class-bred Ewes, different ages; also some Ewe Lambs and Shearling Rams. These will be sold at reasonable prices.

H.S. CURRIE, Willow Ridge Farm
CASTOR, ALBERTA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

"OAK BLUFF HERO," by Imp. "Oakland Star," and "WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS," by Imp. "Gainford Marquis."

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail.

Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON

Priddis, Alta.



Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club

SHORTHORN BREEDERS in the province should associate themselves with the club for the advancement of the breed in Saskatchewan and for the advantages that result from the co-operation of those whose interests as breeders are identical. Membership, \$2.00. Write the Secretary-Treasurer for particulars.

Hon. President:
DEAN RUTHERFORD.

Secretary-Treasurer:
H. FOLLETT, Duval.

President:
R. W. CASWELL.

Our Great Dispersion SALE

Of About 140 Head

Clydesdales, Hackneys Shorthorns and Holsteins

which had to be postponed by order of Provincial Board of Health, on account of influenza epidemic will be held

December 11 and 12, at 9.30 a.m.

SHARP

at **MIDWAY SALES STABLES, Fourth Ave. and Fifth Street East, CALGARY**

This is a genuine dispersion sale, and everything will be sold, and it is a rare opportunity for farmers and breeders to buy the highest class of registered stock at their own prices.

Catalogues are now ready, write for one

TERMS CASH if not otherwise arranged

Auctioneer: J. W. DURNO

P. M. Bredt & Co. Box 2089 Calgary

In Livestock Circles

Chance to Buy Good Sheep

The Saskatchewan University are offering for sale a number of pure-bred Shropshire and grade ewes. A representative of The Guide had an opportunity a few weeks ago of looking over the flock and has no hesitation in recommending them. These ewes are a very uniform lot combining scale, type and the low-down thick-fleshed form that characterize the good mutton sheep. Care has been exercised in the breeding of this flock, nothing but the very best rams have been used, and this, together with careful selection and good feeding, has resulted in the development of one of the best flocks in Western Canada. Anyone wishing to secure sheep of the most approved type should get in communication with the Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, at once as this offers a rare chance to secure choice breeding stock.

Downie Still Selling

Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta., write under date of November 7: On account of many purchasers, owing to the "flu," not being able to get to our place by November 11, the closing day of the entries for the Association Sale, at Calgary, we have decided to reserve for private sale at our farm at Carstairs, a fine selection of cows and heifers bred to our herd bulls, also a number of calves and a good lot of bulls coming two years old. The balance of our stock for sale will be sold at the Calgary Sale, December 10 to 13. We will make private sales up to November 26 only. Our sales in the last few days have been very much heavier than anticipated and we will be pleased to see you or any of your friends who want good cattle as soon as possible.

Curtis Show Herd

The Curtis Show Hereford herd from Peaceful Valley, Calgary, Alta., has been making a wonderful showing since leaving the farm late in June. This herd after making the complete Western Canada show circuit are now making the Canadian Hereford exhibit through the States, they have shipped in freight cars over 5,000 miles since Calgary summer fair. The herd of 12 head, has won 150 first premiums, and the herd bull, "Beau Perfection," has stood grand champion 12 times. Only one champion or grand champion in both senior and junior bull classes has got away from this herd since they left Calgary. This entire herd has made an average gain of 100 pounds each while on their 5,000 mile jaunt and showing every week. "Beau Perfection" 48th, weighed 2,500 pounds when he started on the circuit, he now weighs over 2,600 pounds. The credit for the winnings of the herd together with the fact that they have increased in weight, notwithstanding the hardships incidental to shipping, is due in no small part to the manager, Curtis Martin, and Alex, his faithful feeder. One of the objects in making this exhibit is to demonstrate to the breeders of the United States that Canada has become a great centre—the Herefordshire—where they can secure as good as there is in the world, both for founding new herds, improve their breeding herd or perfect their show herd, without duty and with less freight than they can anywhere else.

Guy Pym Safe

We are in receipt of a letter from Ronald Pym, of Mirror, Alta., in which he states that he had a cable a few days ago to the effect that his brother, E. Guy Pym, was a prisoner in a German camp. Some time ago word was received that Mr. Pym was reported missing, and very little hope was held out that he was alive. It will be good news to his many friends to know that he is safe and now that the war is over, the hope is that Mr. Pym will soon be able to return to Canada, where he was actively engaged with his brother Ronald, in breeding Herefords.

Good Herd of Whitefaces

A profitable herd of whitefaces in the Innisfail district is that of John Wilson, Glenwood Stock Farm. Mr. Wilson has been in the cattle business for the past eight years; and with native shrewdness, when he saw his chance, was always open to pick up any well-bred stock. In this way he got a liking for the Herefords, and from the Baxter-Reed herd, of Olds, Alta., some years ago, got his real foundation stock of a dozen good females and a bull with "Anxiety 4th" blood in his veins. Headed in the right direction Mr. Wilson has kept going, and now has a herd of over 70 head of Herefords and all of them good. These are strong in "Fairfax" blood, such sires as "Corrector Fairfax," "Brummell Fairfax" and the well-known "Alvin Fairfax" all of McGray breeding, being represented. He has also some "Disturber" bred heifers and one or two of the Gindell and Simpson, Independence, Mo., strain.

Mr. Wilson also got some really good stock from his late herd bull, "Logan," a bull from the herd of Fred Cowman, Cremona, Alta. His present herd bull is "Royal Fairfax," by "Alvin Fairfax," out of a Clifford cow. Many times a prize-winner in Canada, "Miss Rae 26th," by "Bonnie Rae III," "Royal Fairfax" is a sire of good carriage and style, well sprung in rib, thick of crops, plenty of bone and of a good length; and on such good stuff as the Glenwood herd is composed of should leave the imprint of his breeding. The stockman of today is exhibiting a keener interest in his herd than he did a few years ago. This fact kept recurring to the memory of The Guide representative as he walked over Mr. Wilson's farm and listened to him relating the pedigrees and commenting on

the breeding of his cattle. With more men of John Wilson's calibre entering heartily into the livestock game, we are going to see a better lot of cattle in future at our western shows and sale rings. The big majority of our western breeders raise first-rate stuff now, but they are going to raise better in future, and they are now keenly alive to the fact, that animals to win in the show-ring or bring the top prices in the sale ring, have to be presented in form and bloom; and the writer came away from Glenwood farm with the impression that Mr. Wilson had the right kind of cattle to meet the popular demand in this respect.

He will in all probability have a dozen or so of females to offer at the Association Auction Sale, at Calgary, to be held during the week of the Fat Stock Show.

Good Offering of Shires

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alberta, is offering Shire stallions and mares of all ages through the advertising columns of The Guide. Mr. Rawlinson is one of the oldest importers and breeders of the Shire in Alberta, and no one has been more faithful to the interests and welfare of the breed than he has. Time and again he has made fresh importations during the past ten or a dozen years, and every time he has endeavored to get a better class of horses. Last summer he made a most creditable showing at both Calgary and Edmonton Fairs, especially in the female classes. He has quite a few head of young stock in his barns at the present time, and The Guide fieldman was much impressed with his three-year-old "Coulee Princess," a shapely, stylish, finely finished mare by "Speculator King," by "Present King," out of "Queen Coulton of Burgeon," imported from England by Mr. Rawlinson, in 1911. "Present King" was an off-times old country champion, and was sold for \$13,000 to go to the Argentine. "Burgeon" on the dam's side, won the great Yorkshire championship six times in succession and carried in his veins the blood of "Bar None," one of the most famous stallions the breed ever produced. A well-known Shire authority in England, is responsible for the statement that line breeding in first-class pedigree Shire horse raising is as sure as death. Mr. Rawlinson is following similar lines in his breeding operations and without doubt the stock he has coming on will be in considerable request.

One has only to hark back a year ago to the foal of a few months, by Champion's "Goalkeeper," which was sold in England for \$2,662, while the sire cost Sir Walpole Greenwell \$20,605 as a yearling, to realize that there is money, and good money, in good Shire horses, provided they carry such ancestry as Mr. Rawlinson's horses carry, and conform to the type now sought after by Canadian enthusiasts of the good English cart horse.

John Maurer's Durocs

We would draw the attention of The Guide readers to the offering of Duroc Jersey hogs by the pioneer breeder of Durocs in Western Canada, John Maurer, Clive, Alta. Mr. Maurer has a splendid record all over Western Canada, for the quality of his Durocs. Until help became scarce, this herd invariably made the rounds of the Western Fairs, and won its goodly share of prize money, wherever exhibited, and that against the strongest of competition. His stock is of the finest prize-winning strains, the animals excel in uniformity, stand on good feet and show the right sort of bone. This is a good opportunity to get some really high-class specimens of the Duroc Jersey at moderate prices.

Layzell and Parr's Percherons

Layzell and Parr, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, importers of Percheron stallions, are advertising a very select consignment received lately from one of the largest Percheron breeding farms in the United States. This new lot range in age from one to five years old, and it is worthy of special mention, that some of them are sired by the undefeated world's champion Percheron stallion "Lagos," one of the greatest sires this popular breed has ever known. Others are by the well-known "Jalap," another prize-winning sire, and now head of the stud of the Ames Agricultural College, Iowa. Others again, are got by imported sires from France, while many of the offering are from imported mares. They are a choice lot of high-class horses, some of the two-year-olds will run over 1,800 pounds. In colors they are blacks and dark greys, big, well-topped animals standing on good underpinning, and prospective purchasers have only to see them to appreciate the fact that they are an outstanding importation. They will be sold on any reasonable terms, or their owners will trade for cattle or horses. A gilt-edged guarantee goes with every stallion if desired. They are to be seen at Messrs. Layzell and Parr's barns at the Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Take the Red Line street car from the city to the yards, and the owners will have the pleasure in showing you these horses.

P. M. Bredt and Co.'s Sale

Final arrangements have been made for the holding of the sale of P. M. Bredt and Co., on December 11 and 12, at the Midway Sales Stables, Fifth Street East, Calgary. This sale offers an exceptional opportunity to buy high-class stock consisting of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Holsteins. Mr. Bredt is one of the most extensive breeders in Western Canada, and the result of his many years of careful breeding will be offered at this sale. Don't forget the date and place, and plan to be there.



Hogs Bring Quick Returns

High prices and quick returns have caused farmers to pay more attention to hog-raising, and many are now taking it up on a large scale. Successful breeders have long recognized the value of

Pratts' Animal Regulator

as a preventive of disease and a fattener. Hogs relish their feed and grow fat quickly. "Pratts" sharpens the appetite, aids digestion and increases profits. Try it at our risk. It is the Guaranteed Stock Tonic for horses, cows, hogs and sheep.

At your dealer's in packages, 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

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Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money Saving Proposition which is good only until Jan. 1st, 1919.

I have a big stock of my new Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before Jan. 1st, 1919.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until Jan. 1st, 1919, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



90 Days' Free Trial

The Lightest Running, Closest Skimming Machine Possible to Build

The Peer of Them All

You must mail this Coupon if you want My Special Offer

Free Catalogue

Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Everything Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the squares in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

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Special Money Saving Price Coupon Mail to me today—NOW

WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested. Please send me your new Cream Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer, as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

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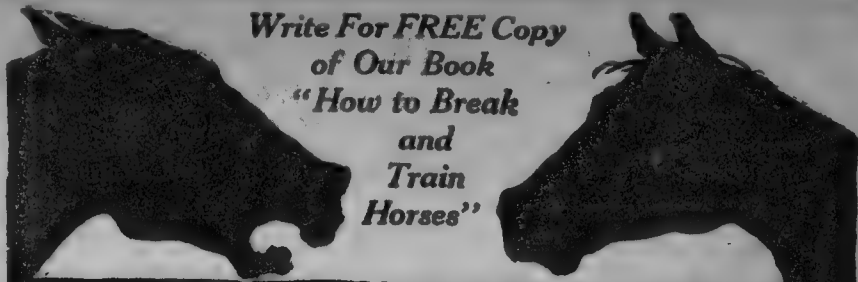
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I am also interested in—

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Province _____

() Manure Spreader



Write For FREE Copy
of Our Book
"How to Break
and
Train
Horses"

\$125 PROFIT ON ONE HORSE

HOW ONE MAN CHANGED A VICIOUS "NAG" INTO A FAITHFUL PLUGGER

Charles H. Mackley, of Unadilla, New York, bought a vicious, kicking and biting mare for \$50. The horse was a mean one and no mistake. Impossible to drive, and the mere sight of any one transformed the horse into a regular "bucking broncho."

It looked to Mr. Mackley as though this terror wouldn't even earn her feed. About this time Mr. Mackley was introduced to a student of Professor Beery, the famous American horseman. And at this friend's suggestion, Mr. Mackley wrote to Professor Beery for the Beery Course in Horse Breaking and Training. Mr. Mackley gave the course a little spare-time attention and then applied his knowledge to correcting his vicious mare. In 10 days, thru the application of Beery Methods, this "unbreakable broncho" was transformed into a patient, obedient and faithful plugger, which its owner later sold for \$175.

\$125 profit through the Beery System is but one instance. Hundreds of others write us how they have transformed balkers, kickers, horses with habits, and dangerous horses of all kinds into patient, obedient workers of high value.

QUICK, EASY WORK SURE RESULTS

No theory about the Beery Method. It is the result of 30 years' experience with thousands of horses. The Beery Method is certain and guaranteed to produce results.

Thru the Beery Course, you can easily tame the most vicious horse into a gentle, dependable plugger. Not only will the Beery System teach you to break vicious colts the right way, but thru it you can break any horse of any of his bad habits permanently. Balking, shying, biting, kicking, fright, and all other bad habits will be totally cured forever—and the result will be a more useful horse to own, and a more profitable horse to sell.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

Many Beery Students have been able to pick up a number of "ornery" horses which their owners were glad to get rid of. Then, through the Beery Methods, they have quickly transformed these vicious "nags" into willing workers and have sold them at a big profit. Our free book "How to Break and Train Horses" explains fully about the Beery Course and how much it will mean to you. With the knowledge gained from the Beery Course, you can quickly make your horses or anyone else's horses gentle and dependable.

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Send coupon or postal card today for big free book "How to Break and Train Horses." It gives much valuable information and explains fully about the famous Beery Method. Mail coupon or post card NOW.

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Please send at once your free book "How to Break and Train Horses."

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CANADA'S LARGEST STALLION DEALERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Belgians and Percherons

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

We have in our barns 80 head of Stallions of above breeds from Yearlings up, and in weight up to 2,800 pounds.

We never had as many good, big, sound "A" Grade Horses as we have now and every horse carries our gilt-edged guarantee.

Special Snaps for Cash Customers. Reasonable Time to Responsible Parties.

We have 25 Registered Shropshire Rams, Lambs, Shearlings and two Shears for Sale from \$25 to \$60.

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NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

BRANCH AT CALGARY, ALTA.

PERCHERONS

Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions one to five years old; grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, IOWA. Direct below St. Paul.

BELGIANS



Pure-Bred Shropshires

THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
ARE OFFERING FOR SALE

40 Extra Good Pure-Bred Ewes
ONE TO EIGHT YEARS OLD

These Ewes are now being bred to our stock rams.

Also a Number of Good Grade Ewes.

Price and full particulars given on application to

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UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON, SASK.

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Enable you to talk and hear easily no matter what the distance. Are equipped with the big five bar generators that are bound to ring every bell on the line every time.

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Send for this Free Book and put your problems up to our engineers—they will plan your system and furnish estimates without cost.

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DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

THE PIONEER BREEDER OF DUROCS IN WESTERN CANADA.

I have for immediate sale a number of early Spring Pigs; also June Pigs from the best prize-winning strains. Write me your wants, my prices are reasonable.

JOHN MAURER

CLIVE, ALBERTA

AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales

THE PROPERTY OF

A. L. DOLLAR and W. A. McKINNON

at Midway Sales Stables, Calgary

Thursday Evening, December 12

A. L. Dollar offers—

3 yearling stallions

5 two-year-olds

4 from four to eight
years

W. A. McKinnon offers—

7 two-year-old fillies

8 mares from three to
seven years

2 two-year-old stallions

These horses are all choicely bred and of excellent individuality and this sale offers an excellent opportunity to buy high-class Clydesdales.

At the same time and place there will be sold 12 Shetland Ponies, the property of W. D. McLennan.

All other sales to be handled by auctioneer, J. W. Durno, will take place at Victoria Park.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Founding of a Pure-bred Herd

Continued from Page 8

If one of the best and most popular families is chosen and good individuals selected, the breeder has a chance to make a name for himself and his herd in this particular line. At any rate it is not good practice to purchase representatives of too many different families. Desired type may be more closely bred too by using females of one or two families rather than by using a sire on females of many different strains. Keep the number of families down to one or two of the best.

Importance of a Good Sire

It has been stated many times that the sire is half the herd. If he is a good one he may be; if he is inferior in quality and breeding he is almost all of it. The choice sire used on all the females has many opportunities to improve the herd. He has as many chances as all the females together. If he does not possess quality and breeding of the best he is likely to do more damage than any other factor in the beginner's breeding operations can possibly do. First and foremost in importance is the sire. After the females are selected choose the sire to mate with them. A neighboring breeder's herd sire may be used for the first year or two but as soon as circumstances will permit the young breeder to do so, he should purchase his own herd sire of the particular type and breeding to nick well with his own females and feed him along to suit his own ideas. If the beginner is in a position to do so and is starting with enough females to warrant it the sire might well be purchased as soon as the females are collected. Always use the best available in the sire. It is never wise to pinch the pocketbook too closely in the purchase of the herd header. It is considered better practice to do with fewer females and put a little extra into the male than to buy an extra female or two and take a cheaper sire. At the start, the breeder may not be able to purchase large numbers but whatever he buys should be of the best. Misfits are plentiful enough even when nothing but the very best are used in breeding operations.

In purchasing, buy clean stock. Avoid if possible, herds suffering from contagious disease. Where known tests are in use for certain diseases buy subject to these tests. Tuberculosis of cattle is a disease of this nature. The herd in which young stock, calves, lambs or pigs are plentiful is generally a safer herd to select from than one where the young stock is not found in plentiful supply. The crop of young stuff coming on from year to year is a fairly safe indicator of the freedom of the herd from such a contagious disease as abortion and is a very good point upon which to rely in summing up the value of the herd as regular breeders. Reliable breeders are anxious to please and generally guarantee high-priced stock purchased from them to breed. By all means start with a clean herd.

In-breeding is a dangerous practice, consequently it is important to avoid animals where pedigrees show the results of such practice. After the herd is established it is safer to buy an extra sire than to use the herd header on his female relatives just to avoid the expense of procuring an unrelated male. Look carefully to the pedigree for any evidences of in-breeding and exercise care in selection.

How many females should be purchased? Only the breeder himself knows. It is dangerous to buy too many at the start. A modest beginning generally grows into something of note, whereas too big a start often ends in a sudden grand smash. It is safer to begin at the bottom of the ladder and gradually climb than to start on the top rung, grow dizzy, totter and crash. On the proper foundation a small beginning will grow into a great enterprise. The breeder should grow in knowledge as his business increases.

Improving and Maintaining the Herd

Once the herd is established the breeder must "carry on." He must stick to his breed and his ideals. As the herd increases in size more attention must be given to breeding operations. Good feeding and care is just as essential to success as is the right

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Protects Cattle against
Death from Blackleg

Successfully used in 1917 on over
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Lederle is a germ-free, accurately-tested and standardized laboratory product. Being free from germs it cannot cause the disease which frequently happens with other methods of vaccination.

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SHEEP (both sexes)

Also **BERKSHIRES** and **HOLSTEINS**. My Berkshires are an extra good lot, headed by "Ames Rival." The Sheep flock has been winners at the Western Summer Fairs.

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Who should found a pure-bred herd? Every livestock breeder in Canada. When should he do it? Just as soon as his experience and finance will permit. How should he do it? By purchasing a few real choice females of the breed which will fit into the farming of his district best and mating them with nothing but a high-class sire of the same breed. This done, "carry on."

British General Elections

General elections in Great Britain, for a new House of Commons, will take place on December 14.

The last general election in Great Britain took place in December, 1910, when a Liberal-Labor majority supported the Asquith government, in which the present Premier, Lloyd George, was chancellor of the exchequer, in forcing the Parliament Bill into law over the heads of the house of lords.

The outbreak of war in 1914 put an end to party hostilities and in 1915 a coalition government, with Mr. Asquith as premier, was formed. In December, 1916, a national ministry under Mr. Lloyd George as prime minister took office on the resignation of Mr. Asquith. Despite changes in personnel that government is still in power.

To Continue Coalition

Premier Lloyd George has sent a letter to Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party, outlining his policy regarding the general election.

The premier says he is convinced there should be a general election, his principal reason being that it is essential there should be a fresh parliament possessed of authority to deal with the difficult transitional period which will follow the cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Lloyd George considers it should be a coalition election, the constituents being invited to return candidates who will undertake to support the present government, not only to prosecute the war to a final end and to negotiate peace, but to deal with problems of reconstruction.

Against Food Taxation

Dealing with imperial preference, the premier says:—

"I have already accepted the policy of imperial preferences as defined in the resolutions of the imperial conference to the effect that preference will be given on existing duties and on any duties which may subsequently be imposed.

"On this subject I think there is no difference of opinion between us. I have at the same time stated that our policy does not include a tax on food, but that does not, of course, interfere with the granting of preference on any articles of tea or coffee on which for our own purpose we have imposed a duty.

The Irish Problem

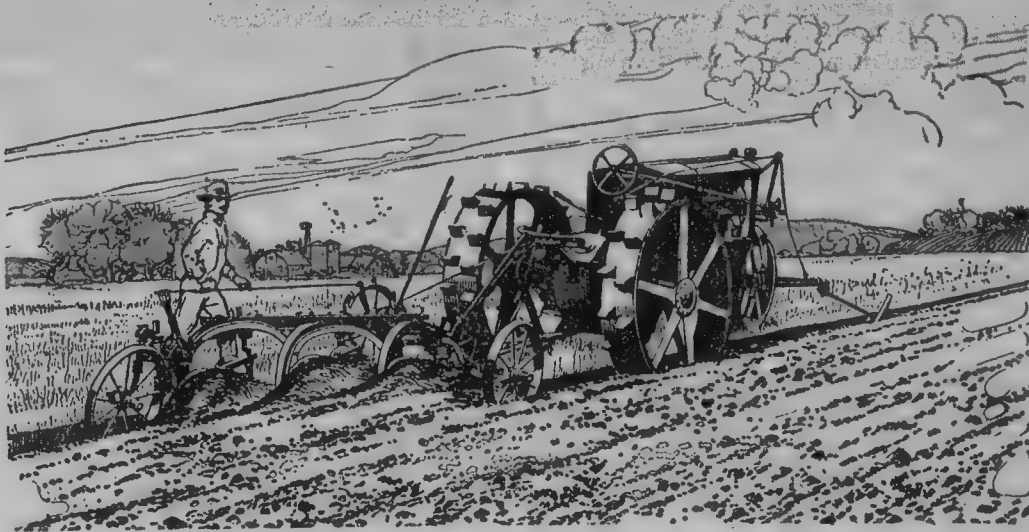
"I can support no settlement which would impose a forcible coercion of Ulster. Eighteen months ago the government made alternative proposals for a settlement of Irish problem. It offered either to bring Home Rule into immediate effect, while excluding the six northern counties of Ulster from its operations, but setting up at the same time a joint council which would be empowered to extend legislation of an Irish parliament to Ulster, or to set up a convention of representative Irishmen to endeavor to find a settlement for themselves.

"The second alternative was adopted, but unfortunately after nearly a year of earnest deliberations the conventions found themselves unable to arrive at anything like an agreement.

"In these circumstances, I claim the right to bring a settlement into effect based on the first of these alternatives. I recognize, however, that in the present condition of Ireland, such an attempt could not succeed, and that it must be postponed until the position of Ireland makes it possible."

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THE J. I. CASE TRACTOR PLOW is a glowing tribute to J. I. Case skill. In this plow the experience gained in over 40 years of specialized plow building is shown.

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Handles easily from tractor seat. Has simple sturdy power-lift. Plow bottoms enter and leave the ground point first, like a walking plow.

An implement that will give service the first day. This plow bears the J. I. Case trade mark—the strongest guaranty of quality ever placed on any implement.

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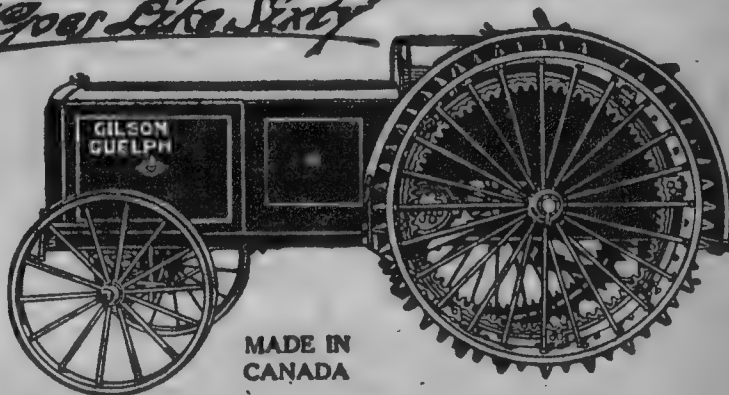
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A. H. WHITE, Address either BOTTINEAU, N. Dak., or KRAMER, N. Dak.

Variety Tests at Brandon

Results of 1918 Experiments with Cereals—By W. C. McKillican, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm

THE season of 1918 has been very unfavorable for grain crops in the western portion of Manitoba. It was the second season of extreme drought, and in addition there was a great amount of high wind, some of it in combination with extreme drought. The yields of grain are, therefore, lower than usually obtained, but are interesting in that they throw light on the relative yielding power of the different varieties under such conditions as prevailed this year.

Spring Wheats

Variety	No. of days Maturing	Yield per acre, 1918	Average yield 5 years	Average yield 5 years
		bus. lbs.	bus. lbs.	bus. lbs.
Marquis	125	28 30	31 45	38 44
Kitchener	125	30 40	31 28	38 44
Red Fife	125	27 50	28 50	27 59
Ruby	120	25 12	25 12	25 12
Red Bobs	124	23 20	23 20	23 20

These plots were grown on summer-fallow land. The highest yield in 1918 was from Kitchener, with Red Fife second and Marquis third. However, in a five-year average, Marquis has almost 11 bushels per acre lead over Red Fife. Kitchener has not been grown for five years and hence it is impossible to compare it with the others on that basis. A three-year average has been computed to give a fuller comparison and in this average Kitchener and Marquis are practically equal with a slight margin in favor of Marquis.

The peculiarities of the season—drought at a time that injured early crops most and rains at a time to help late crops—helped Red Fife, and for the first time since the introduction of Marquis, Red Fife yielded more than Marquis on this farm.

Red Bobs, which has received very much advertisement during the past few months, was grown in these tests this year for the first time. It is not advisable to draw conclusions from a single year's results. As compared with Marquis this year it ripened one day earlier and yielded three bushels, ten pounds per acre less.

Oats

Previous to 1917, variety tests of oats were made on summerfallow as was done with wheat. These tests are continued, but in addition a set of oat plots on stubble land is now grown each year, as it is believed that the ability of a variety of oats to produce on stubble land is more indicative of its value for general farm use than the results obtained on summerfallow.

Oats on Summerfallow

Variety	No. of days Maturing	Yield per acre, 1918	Average yield per acre, 5 yrs.
		bus. lbs.	bus. lbs.
Banner	114	75 30	91 25
Gold Rain	112	85 30	89 22
Newmarket	114	86 16	88 11
Victory	117	78 28	83 27
Ligowo	113	61 6	85 17
Great French Ligo.	112	60 20	84 25
Daubeney	108	85 30	83 18
O.A.C. No. 72	118	87 2	81 28
Orloff	108	41 8	70 14
Eighty Days	106	34 4	79 2
Alsasman	113	68 18	68 18
Industrial	111	49 14	49 14
Liberty	107	44 24	44 24
O.A.C. No. 3	105	40	40

Oats on Stubble

Variety	No. of days Maturing	Yield per acre, 1918	Average yield per acre, 5 yrs.
		bus. lbs.	bus. lbs.
Victory	112	45 19	57 2
Alsasman	110	40	52 12
Banner	111	42 12	49 14
Newmarket	111	37 22	48 18
O.A.C. No. 72	112	37 22	45 30
Ligowo	110	35 10	44 24
Orloff	101	36 18	34 4
Gold Rain	110	34 24	48 28
Daubeney	101	32 32	48 28
O.A.C. No. 3	100	29 14	42 12
Great French Ligo.	110	28 14	41 26
Industrial	109	28 8	37 12
Eighty Days	101	31 28	34 4
Liberty	101	25 30	25 30

Banner continues to hold its leading position in the results on fallow and is also well toward the lead in the stubble results. It is interesting to note the results obtained this year with Victory. This variety has not heretofore given particularly good results at the farm, especially on the fallow tests. However, it has given good results for many years at other stations situated in drier parts of the country. This year, when drought conditions prevailed here, it has given the largest yield both on fallow and on stubble land. It would seem fair to assume that this variety is especially suited to districts where limited rainfall is the rule. Alsasman, Gold Rain and Newmarket have also given good results at this farm.

Among early maturing varieties, Daubeney (white) and Orloff (yellow) have given best results.

Barley

The test plots of barley were grown this year on corn land and also on stubble land. The fallow results were obtained on corn land and the five-year averages are from yields either on corn land or summerfallow.

Barley on Corn Land

Variety	No. of days Maturing	Yield per acre, 1918	Average yield per acre, 5 yrs.
		bus. lbs.	bus. lbs.
Manchurian	99	58 16	58 18
O.A.C. No. 21	99	55	53 17
Gold	106	40 40	51 47
Duckbill (Canadian)	105	55 40	49 42
Thorpe	97	60	48 28
Success	97	60	48 28
Charlottetown No. 80	106	62 24	48 28
Stella	99	43 16	43 16
Minnesota No. 105	99	41 32	41 32
Albert	96	32 24	32 24

Manchurian and O.A.C. No. 21 are two reliable six-rowed varieties which give good returns every year, have good straw, are reasonably early and are, therefore, recommended for general use. The largest yields in 1918 were from two-rowed barleys, due probably to their lateness which gave them an advantage in this season with its peculiar favoritism toward anything late. Charlottetown No. 80, a two-rowed variety, originated at the Charlottetown, P.E.I. Station was first, with a yield of 62 bushels, 24 pounds per acre. It has not been grown long enough to report a five-year average.

In addition to the named varieties reported upon several new sorts originated by Dr. Saunders, Dominion Cereal-ist, were tested under number, but no public report is being given until they are thoroughly proved out. Some of



A Splendid Crop of Corn on an Edmonton District Dairy Farm. Leon Abbott, a dairy farmer in the Clover Bar Settlement, just east of Edmonton, has been growing corn for three years with good success. This shows his 1918 crop.

these are very promising and one gave the highest yield obtained, namely, 70 bushels and 40 pounds per acre. Another, a beardless sort, yielded 65 bushels per acre.

What Soil Bacteria Need

Soil bacteria are friends and not foes of the farmer. They are not only useful, but are absolutely essential, and the more there are of them in the soil and the more actively they are working, the better will be the crop returns. We are faced then with the problem of how to encourage their development and activities. To solve this problem we must know the conditions favorable to their development.

First, the beneficial soil bacteria need oxygen, as many of the changes which they bring about are oxidation processes. There is an unlimited supply of oxygen in the air, and if the soil is well drained there will be plenty present in between the soil particles to a depth of two feet for the use of the bacteria. If, however, the soil is caked or waterlogged, the necessary oxygen is not available for the bacteria, therefore their development and activity is checked and their elaboration of plant food is prevented. To supply the soil bacteria with their necessary oxygen we must therefore keep the soil well drained and the surface loosened up and pulverized by cultivation.

The second requirement of the soil bacteria is moisture. This does not mean saturation or free water such as would induce a waterlogged condition in the soil. So long as the soil is just moist there will be plenty of moisture for the bacteria. Two-thirds saturation is as much moisture as should be present. This moisture should exist as a thin film of water around the individual soil particles, and it is in this film of water that the bacteria live and do their work. There should, however, be no free water between the soil particles as this would keep out the oxygen. Hence, to have right moisture conditions for the bacteria in the soil it should be well drained to carry off all excess moisture in wet periods and in dry periods it should be shaded or cultivated where practicable so as to keep a soil mulch on the surface to prevent excessive evaporation.

A third requisite for the soil bacteria is a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction in the soil. That means that there should be no free acid in the soil, in other words, the soil should not be "sour." The beneficial soil bacteria will not develop where acid is present. The work of some of the soil bacteria includes the production of acid and if this acid is allowed to accumulate it interferes with further bacterial activities. This acid as it is produced must be neutralized and if sufficient lime or potash is present in the soil, the acid is neutralized as fast as it is produced. If the acid in question is nitric acid and it is neutralized by potash we get as a result potassium nitrate, which is one of the most valuable nitrate fertilizers, and readily assimilated by the growing plants. If lime is not present in the soil in sufficient quantities to neutralize the acid, then it should be added.

A fourth requisite of the soil bacteria is organic food substances. These are supplied by the sod, stubble, manures, straw, etc., that are plowed in, and these should be present in fair quantities to feed the bacteria. It is this process of the bacteria feeding on these crude plant food substances that breaks them down or digests them, making them suitable for the growing crop to use them. This action of the bacteria in digesting the crude organic material added to the soil results in the production of humus, which it is so essential should be present in cultivated soils.—Prof. D. H. Jones.

Buy Registered Seed

Farmers who contemplate purchasing seed grain for next spring's sowing, should keep in mind the advantages which they may realize by purchasing registered seed rather than seed which cannot receive any official recognition. These advantages briefly are as follows:

1. Registered seed is more reliable as regards purity of variety, freedom from weed seeds and ability to produce a strong, vigorous growth.
2. Registered seed may be expected

to yield from three to five bushels more per acre than ordinary unselected seed of the same variety.

3. Crops from registered seed mature more evenly than do those from unselected seed.

4. Grain harvested from a crop grown from registered seed may in turn be registered providing it is up to standard, is not more than three generations removed from Elite Stock seed, and that it has been properly inspected both while growing and while in the sack prior to shipping. Since registered seed brings more per bushel than does ordinary seed, the financial advantage which may be realized from sowing this kind of seed is obvious.

The ability to have the immediate progeny of registered seed recognized as above mentioned is a new departure, but is one which should appeal strongly to the average farmer. It frequently happens that farmers who have a particularly well prepared field desire to procure from it a supply of seed of outstanding merit. Where registered seed is sown on such a field the chances of harvesting an outstanding crop are especially good. Where such a crop is harvested it is a distinct advantage not only to the farmer himself but the country generally to have the cleaned seed recognized and handled for seeding purposes rather than to be used for feed.

Farmers who sow registered seed next spring, and whose crops are promising during the growing season, should apply to the Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, 114 Victoria St., Ottawa, Ont., to have their crops inspected before they are harvested. This inspection of the growing crop is absolutely essential to an official recognition of the threshed grain.

Where is Wheat Rust Now?

If the farmer wishes to satisfy himself as to where wheat rust is now, he has only to look on the second growth of wild barley (sometimes known as Skunk Grass or Squirrel Tail), which is still quite green, and he will find the stems rusted as badly as he has ever seen wheat rusted, and it is the same rust that grows on wheat. This can be proven by potting a wheat plant in the house at this time of year and then rubbing on the red rust spores from the second growth of wild barley, even if these be taken from under the snow. If the leaves are moist when the spores are rubbed on, and the plant covered with a jam jar or big box for two days and then allowed to develop for a week, he will find that the wheat plant has taken the rust from the wild barley. Professor V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been germinating the red rust spores from wild barley every day since the frosts began, and so far they have germinated every time—up to November 5. On Friday, October 25, when there was 17 degrees of frost, 90 per cent. of the spores germinated when placed in a drop of water. Of course, it was necessary to examine them under a microscope to see that they had sprouted, for they are very small. Ordinarily, it only takes three or four hours for the red rust spores to sprout, but after they have been frosted it may take 12 to 24 hours. But they do sprout after frost, and it is quite probable that they can winter through on the wild barley in Manitoba. It seems, therefore, that wild barley is the culprit which is carrying the wheat rust through the winter, and steps should be taken to destroy this grass wherever possible.

Broatch Won First

J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask., has written The Guide, stating that he won first prize for Durum wheat at Kansas City instead of third prize, as stated in the report of the exposition, published in a recent issue.

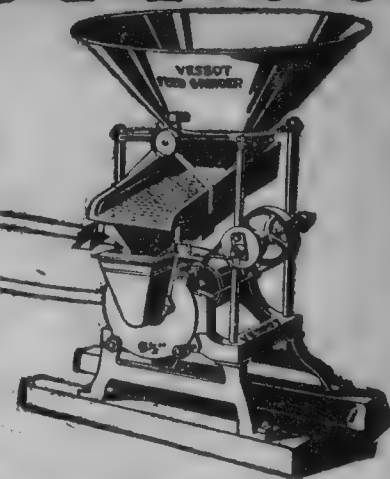
Newfoundland Tidal Wave

A south-east hurricane, blowing 95 miles an hour, and accompanied by a tidal wave, swept the west coast of Newfoundland last Saturday. Huge seas swept over Channel headlight house, blinding the light 100 feet above the sea level. At Grand Bay the railway tracks were torn away. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

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THE Vessot "Champion" cleans grain as well as grinds it. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks, and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain, but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

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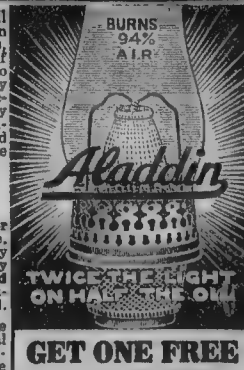
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN cattle. One choice Duroc-Jersey boar, 8 months; young pigs, 8 weeks. Also twenty grade Oxford ewe lambs. John F. Strachan, Minota, Man. 47-5

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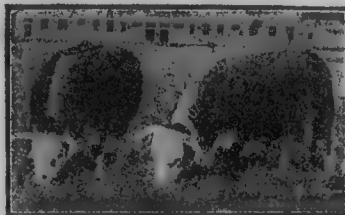
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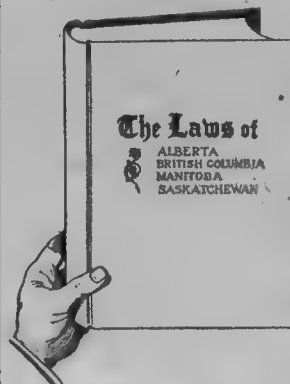
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EVERY farmer knows what happens when water is put in a barrel that has stood empty in the sun for a week.

Water leaks out between the staves.

Many manufacturers hire men to study and work out ways to stop the "leaks" in their business.

It is said that a well-known automobile company offers a small-sized fortune to any man who will save a few cents in the cost of building prominent parts of an auto.

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"Leaks" are found by a study of farm business and by keeping accounts.

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"I am more and more convinced," writes Murray D. Lincoln in the Banker Farmer, the monthly published by the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association, "that this problem of financing the farmer is one requiring the use of funds in the nature of what the banks term 'long time loans'; that is eight months and up. This distinctly makes it a savings bank business for the financing of a large proportion of farm improvements.

"The reason for this is, because, owing to the nature of his business, a farmer can only have one turn-over a year in normal times, and in case of bad weather and crop failures, once in two years, while the average business man has many chances for turn-overs and clearances in the same time.

"At the beginning and through the growing season, the farmer stakes his capital, labor, prospective living expenses and profits against the weather and many other conditions, in doing which he becomes the greatest gambler in the world, and he has no chance of making good until the next year, in case he loses.

"There is hardly a line of farm improvements to be undertaken, whether it be drainage, a system of crop rotation, more and better livestock, or similar improvements, from which full return can be expected in one year, and in such a case it is absolutely foolish to lend a farmer assuming that he can pay back in any less time than he can begin to realize the benefits from it."

Exports of Flour from Canada

The following are the government figures of the exports of flour from Canadian mills since 1890:—

	March 31.	Barrels.	Value.
1890	115,099		\$ 521,383
1910	3,064,128		14,859,854
1911	3,049,046		13,854,790
1912	3,738,836		16,034,064
1913	4,478,043		19,970,689
1914	4,832,183		20,581,019
1915	4,952,337		24,610,946
1916	6,400,214		35,767,044
1917	7,425,723		47,473,474
1918	9,931,151		95,896,544
4 Months ended			
July 31, 1918.....	3,842,585		41,851,582
Estimate for fiscal			
year 1919			\$120,000,000

How Exports Have Doubled

The figures given above show the exports during the calendar year of 1917 and early in 1918 almost double those of the preceding year. The latest available figures for 1918—down to July 31—cover to within one month of the "milling" year of 1918, ending August 31, and are instructive as showing that exports again were almost double last year for the four months, \$41,000,000 as compared with \$21,000,000. Leaving August out of consideration this would average over \$110,000,000, indeed, almost \$120,000,000 for the fiscal year 1919.

Exports, Four Months Ending July 31

	1918	1917	1916
United Kingdom	\$10,519,675	\$ 8,947,819	
United States	1,571,879	219,536	
British W. Africa	112,481	292,272	
British W. Indies	392,784	641,782	
Newfoundland	596,407	781,292	
Other countries	7,558,844	4,280,160	
Totals	\$41,851,582	\$21,251,009	\$19,062,860
Total barrels	3,842,585	2,515,791	2,310,083

*Details not given in government reports.

Other Milling Exports

Apart from flour the other products of the mills are for domestic purposes chiefly. Bran and other mill feeds, however, saw a heavy advance from \$1,812,235 to \$5,394,130, and oatmeal ran to four times as much, \$2,220,666 compared with \$1,647,239, as follows:—

For Year Ending March 31

	1918	1917
Bran, millfeed, etc.	\$5,394,130	\$1,812,235
Oatmeal	2,220,666	535,318
Cereals (prep.)	1,498,613	1,617,239

Immigration Outlook

How long will it be before Canadian immigration again reaches its 1913 volume of over 400,000? Lord Shaughnessy was recently quoted as saying immigration might be retarded for the transport homeward of several million American and Canadian troops. But heavier immigration is looked for from the United States than this country has yet received, although in 15 years American immigration was over 1,000,000, a total equal to one-eighth of Canada's present population.

The following table shows the immigration movement in recent years:

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	Elsewhere	Total
1901	17,387	19,348	19,140	49,140
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
1903	41,792	49,418	37,159	128,369
1904	50,874	45,171	34,786	130,831
1905	65,350	48,543	37,373	149,266
1906	86,796	37,796	64,472	189,064
1907	120,182	58,312	33,975	212,469
1908	52,901	59,832	36,618	149,351
1909	59,790	103,708	34,175	197,673
1910	123,018	121,453	45,298	290,769
1911	138,121	133,710	82,108	353,939
1912	160,542	130,600	112,890	403,032
1913	142,622	107,530	184,728	434,880
1914	48,276	59,779	41,734	149,789
1915	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
Total	1,112,492	1,040,049	821,531	2,974,072

Immigrants from "elsewhere" were Russians, Germans, Austrians, Slavs, Italians and the mixed elements of south-eastern Europe. The American, British or Ontario farmer or mechanic went on the land and the Pole, Galician, Prussian or Russian, when not working in the "bush" or at railway construction, stuck to the city, the bar and pool-room.

Insurance Companies' War Loss

The Dominion government blue book, containing the annual report for 1917, which has been received from Ottawa by The Guide, of the Inspector of Insurance for Canada, is a bulky but interesting volume. In examining it attention is naturally attracted to the statistics of war mortality.

For the companies licensed by the Dominion—not including those operating under provincial license—the claims for the year amounted to \$5,629,232, as compared with \$6,518,088 for the preceding year. These claims, it might be added, represent approximately 31.30 per cent. of the total death claims incurred, which shows how serious has become the burden imposed by the war on the life companies.

Of the \$5,629,232 war claims, \$5,011,994 represent claims incurred on the lives of enlisted soldiers killed in action or dying from wounds—the actual military casualties; \$375,700 represent claims on enlisted soldiers dying from other causes; the balances, \$241,478, were claims on the lives of other persons engaged in war service or civilians dying as a result of military operations.

The experience of companies operating under provincial licenses was not so serious. Total claims of \$791,717 were incurred on war account in 1917, as against \$478,622 in 1916 and \$140,831 in 1915, the total of claims incurred by these companies since the outbreak of war being \$1,413,170.

Added to the claims incurred by Dominion licensees, there has been a gross war mortality for Canada, since 1914, of \$13,560,490.

Increase in Insurance

There is to be noted a steady increase in the average amount of policies in

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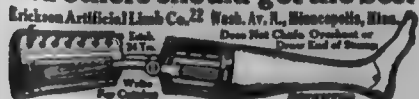
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force. Canadian companies at the end of 1917 reported 568,246 policies amounting to \$975,416,195, or \$1.717 per policy. In the case of new policies, the average in three years has risen from \$1.831 to \$1.886.

The index figures showing the death rate has been placed at 11.058 per 1,000 for 1917. In 1912 this rate was 9.337; in 1913, 8.692; in 1914, 8.583; in 1915, 8.842; in 1916, 10.593, and in 1917, 11.058.

Volume of Business Done

Another interesting table sets forth the gross insurance written, the net insurance in force, the net premiums received, and the net losses paid by both Dominion and provincial licensees. This is the aggregate business of 26 Canadian, eight British and ten United States life companies operating under Dominion licenses and 56 fraternal societies and eight life companies operating under provincial licenses.

It shows that, while the Dominion companies wrote \$288,421,666 of business, the provincial companies wrote \$19,733,406, or a total of all companies of \$308,155,072. Insurance in force with Dominion companies at the end of the year was \$1,694,733,851; with provincial companies, \$415,870,273; a total of \$2,110,604,124. Premiums received by Dominion companies were \$60,620,346; by provincial companies, \$7,397,193; a total of \$68,017,539. Net losses paid by the Dominion companies amounted to \$23,911,614; by the provincial companies, \$5,735,336; a total of \$29,646,950.

Where the Premiums Go

Another interesting comparison is afforded by an examination of the distribution of each \$100 of income. Payments to policyholders took \$41.63, as compared with \$40.08 in 1916; general expenses required \$19.97, against \$19.21; taxes, \$1.20, against \$1.13; dividends to stockholders, 83 cents, against 85 cents, leaving for reserve in 1917, \$36.37, and in 1916, \$38.73.

The Odd Cent

Emphasizing the growing importance of "the odd cent" and the increased respect for it which must come by reason of increased taxation, W. S. Davidson, writing in The Analyst, argues that under the present system of coinage in Canada and the United States it is too easy to pay five cents and not easy enough to pay four or six cents. In fact, he would go so far as to have one, two and three cent coins and eliminate the "nickel" altogether.

The coinage of all countries, except Great Britain is based on the decimal system. The Continental European nations also have their weights and measures based on this system. On this continent our weights and measures, like the British, are divisible by the more natural factors of two, three, four, six and eight, but our small coins are divisible by five and two only. This results in both friction and waste. A price of 25 cents for a pound, quart or a dozen of anything makes it impossible to buy a half, third or a quarter at the same rates.

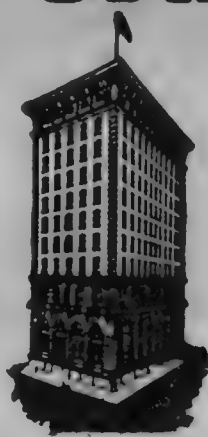
A Too Radical Suggestion

We need a thorough reform, to add two more digits to the present ten, so that moving a digit up one place to the left would multiply it by the dozen. Then we should be able to reckon easily with numbers that are also usefully divisible. This reform is too radical ever to be introduced. The next best is to have both weights and coins divisible by five and to learn to think in fifths instead of fourths.

A Practicable Idea

"We need a change of coins to make it convenient to pay all sums from one to nine cents," writes Mr. Davidson. "The five-cent coin should be dropped and one, two and three-cent coins be issued, possibly also a six-cent piece. The three coins would make a total of 18 against 25 at present, to make all sums from one to nine, and four, five and six cents would be equally easy to pay with two coins. There would be grumbling at first because prices would continue to be fixed at five cents, but gradually this habit would be dropped, and five would take its proper place among numbers instead of being elevated above the others through the mathematical misfortune of having five fingers with which to count."

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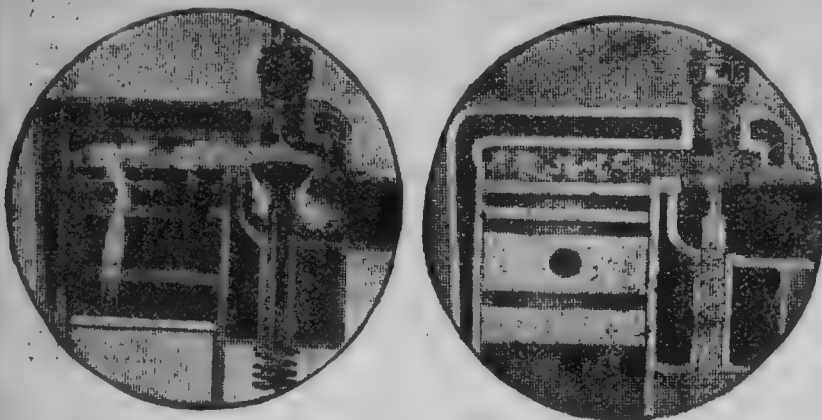
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The Mail Bag

Overages at Terminals

Editor, Guide: In the matter of excessive dockage for grain delivered to the elevators of the three Prairie Provinces, and the terminal elevators, my letter of recent date stated that the surplus for dirt and screenings which is the difference between the quantity docked by the elevator owners and inspectors for dirt and screenings and the quantity that was found when the actual separation of the screenings or dirt from the grain was made, should be the property of the farmer, and not as is now the case the property of the elevator owner or operator. If the farmer cannot be allowed this it should be handed over to the Dominion Government. The present system of dockage for dirt and screenings encourages dishonest elevator owners to defraud the farmer by making excessive dockage for foreign matter.

In this letter I will endeavor to show from the reports of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada the enormous profits the terminal elevators make through excessive dockage and applying same to their own use, instead of handing it over to the farmer who is the rightful owner of this surplus, which means that with the assistance of the government they secretly take grain from the farmer without remunerating him for same. In the report of the Grain Commissioners for the crop year ending August 31, 1916, the net overage or surplus deducted from the farmer or shipper exceeds the actual quantity of screenings taken from the different kinds of grain as follows:—

Wheat 612,843 bushels, oats 158,876 bushels, barley 15,512 bushels, flax 8,344 bushels, mixed grain 5,436,255 lbs., at 60 lbs. to the bushel makes 90,604 bushels. While there is no official record of what the terminal elevators sold the grain for, if you look at the range of prices for that crop year you will credit me with being conservative in placing the average price as follows:—

Wheat \$1.20 per bushel, oats 50 cents per bushel, barley 70 cents per bushel, flax \$3.00 per bushel, mixed grain 60 lbs. to the bushel at 70 cents per bushel. At this price this would give the owner or operator at the terminal elevator a profit of \$914,164.00.

The net overage or surplus of the different grains for the crop year ending August 31, 1917, was as follows:—

Wheat 848,950 bushels, oats 370,870 bushels, barley 27,662 bushels, mixed grain 3,690,027 lbs., or 61,500 bushels. As all kinds of grain had advanced from the previous year, if the wheat is valued at \$2.00 per bushel, oats 70 cents per bushel, barley \$1.00 per bushel, flax \$3.25 per bushel, mixed grain 60 lbs. to the bushel at 75 cents per bushel, this will amount to \$2,031,251.00.

I fail to find in the report where any of the grain or proceeds was returned to the farmers who are the rightful owners, so that if this grain was not returned this enormous sum of \$2,031,251.00 passed into the pockets of the sixteen terminal elevator owners or operators for which they gave no value. Four of these elevators are operated by the Dominion Government. In the crop year ending August 31, 1916, the quantity of wheat inspected was 322,472,400 bushels (this was the record year of 1915) and in the crop year ending August 31, 1917, the quantity of wheat inspected was 192,070,700 bushels. You will notice that while there was 322,472,400 bushels inspected during the crop year ending August 31, 1916, the surplus deducted from the

farmers for screenings was in excess of the actual screenings 612,843 bushels, while in the crop year ending August 31, 1917, where there was only 192,070,700 bushels inspected the deduction for screenings was in excess of the actual screenings 848,950 bushels. As you will note the price for wheat was much higher in 1917 than in 1916, and the dockage for screenings very materially increased as the price of wheat advanced. This is very conclusive evidence that the higher the price of wheat soars the greater the dockage for screenings, which means that the terminal elevators make an increased profit at the expense of the farmers.

According to the prices given above taken from the reports of the Board of Grain Commissioners, one terminal elevator operated by private parties, made from screenings deducted from the farmers or shippers in excess of the actual quantity of screenings found and certified to by the chief weigh master the enormous sum of \$342,000.00. This amount should have been credited to the farmers. The profit on excess screenings is not the only profit that the Government allows the terminal elevators to make at the expense of the farmers. They are credited with allowing the terminal elevator owners or operators to make a handsome rake-off in the disposition of the screenings. Besides the loss to the farmers through the terminal elevators the Government leaves a fine opening for the dishonest owner or operator of country elevators to defraud the farmers by allowing him to make excessive dockage for dirt or screenings, and not having a proper check or audit of same.

I have taken my figures from the published reports of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and if I have not properly represented the facts would appreciate being corrected.

Winnipeg, Man. W. J. Christie.

Note—The terminal elevator operators have stated that they do not desire any revenue from overages, but only to be guaranteed against shortage. It is high time to see that the farmer gets the full value of all the grain he ships.—Editor.

International Grain Grades

Editor, Guide: I sent a sample of wheat to the chief grain inspector, Winnipeg. It graded No. 4 smutty. I sent a sample from the same lot to the chief inspector of the State of Illinois; he graded it No. 2. I then sent a sample of it to the chief inspector of the State of Missouri; he graded it No. 1. The difference in grades and prices given the Canadian farmers would build flour mills, elevators and other manufacturing establishments in a short time.

An international grain-grading system connecting those states and Canada would be a great benefit to us. The grain from the continent is graded on the Liverpool corn exchange, and the inspectors from the middle states are not doing a thing that will not hold good on the Liverpool exchange.—Thos. Fitzgerald, Crossfield, Alta.

Land Values Taxation

Editor, Guide: The system mentioned in your article in which you condemn "A Dubious Land Scheme" of having a price stated on all unused land as a selling price, and on which to base taxation, is a good one. That and the system of taxation advocated in the Farmers' Platform will go a long way



His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, operating a Binder and Shocker on the D. McEwen Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, August 30, 1918.



A Real Soldier of the Soil
Lorne Gibson, 13 years old, of Indian Head, Sask., worked on the land all summer, managing a four-horse team.

to make our economic system more equitable. I believe that what is good for the farmers is good for the whole people, and the test of any legislation is that it should harmonize with the general well-being of all.—Fred Hodgson, Winifred, Alta.

The Farmers' Tax Burdens

Editor, Guide: Although I am a clergyman I take your paper and find it very enlightening. My work is largely among farmers on the prairies. They live in poor houses and work long hours. They have to pay heavy prices for everything—especially lumber, clothing and machinery. Wagons and implements from abroad are shut out by a 30 to 40 per cent tariff. Farmers' sons get discouraged, leave home and go to the city. Four-ninths of Canada's population live in the city and have to be supported from the country. This is too large a burden on the farmer. One-half of those in the city should be out on the soil grubbing out a living for themselves, and in order to get their supplies without competition the city gets legislation to shut in the farmers from selling abroad; and in order to get high prices for what they manufacture, they also shut out by tariff what he needs to buy. Would it not be possible for Saskatchewan alone, or in company with Manitoba and Alberta, to pay their share to the Dominion Treasury some other way, and thereby get freedom to buy and sell where their people are not thus doubly shut in for the benefit of the city? This is really a question of emancipating five-ninths of our people, and our provincial governments should seriously get to work on the problem.—Fifty-seven, Heward, Sask.

First Contingent Men

Editor, Guide: Will you use your influence in The Guide to further the return of the veterans of the First Canadian Contingent amongst the first batch of returned heroes from Europe? I have three sons out there—the eldest enlisted in 1914 and has had three leaves in four years—two whilst in England and one from France to England during the last three years. I guess he has earned his early return alright! Yours truly, H. R. Brown, Quill Lake, Sask. President Local G.G.A.

To Standardize Implements

Editor, Guide: I quite agree with H. W. Wood of Alberta that these "lame duck" implement manufacturers that need protection in order to exist should be taken over by the government and worked so that the farmer will bear the full cost of producing agricultural implements and no more. I suggest that all the patents of the various machines and parts be pooled and that a board of experts be appointed by parties interested to construct out of the mixture, standard binders, mowers and all other machines, these to be sold, set up, and repairs kept in full stock by only one agency in each district.

The above conditions would save half the machinery, as discarded machinery would often be useful for repairs. Probably half the men now engaged in making agricultural machinery could be released for other pursuits, and it follows that about two-thirds or more of agricultural machinery agents at present engaged in the business are superfluous, and many of the men in the iron and steel industry producing the raw material could produce steel for purposes for which it really is necessary, such as bridges and steel for railroads. I think the average cost of farm machinery would be cut in half, but that question might be debatable. I would like to see this discussed in The Guide and I think a resolution bearing on the question of standardization of all agricultural implements for North America should be introduced to the Brandon Convention.—W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.

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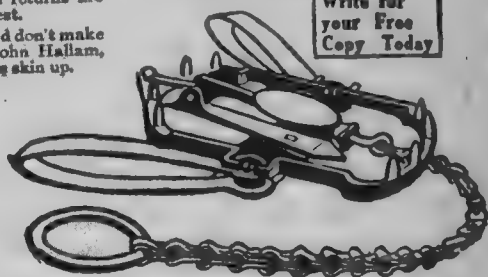
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Britain After the Peace

Continued from Page 9

government, or of the taxpayer, be the deciding factor in demobilization it will be impossible to avoid distress, perhaps impossible to prevent anarchy. This device, if it should be carried out, will certainly save the country from the cruelty of flinging its gallant citizen soldiers into poverty, and guarantee society against disorder and rebellion.

The state owes as much to the soldier. Either by enlistment, or by compulsion, it took him from his work at a time of national need. For the fact that this need had arisen the soldier was neither more or less responsible than the rest of his fellow-citizens. He did not make the war, he did not ask for it. He left his old work for the sake of his country. Very often he did this at a great sacrifice. As the result of his patriotism he will find himself face to face with the task of finding new work or recovering the old. In very many cases he will be unable to do this for a considerable time.

In the past days of peace there was always a certain margin of unemployment. It varied from about four to ten per cent. in organized labor, and was considerably greater in unskilled and unorganized labor. In recent years there had arisen a perception that the country owed assistance to the unemployed, and a system of labor bureaus had been created to meet their needs. Nevertheless there was always the feeling that some at least of the unemployed are unemployable and that those who are first discharged are the least efficient. This feeling operated, without doubt, to lessen the sense of public responsibility for the unemployed in times of peace. But it cannot be pled in regard to the returning army. The soldier's plight is altogether to his credit. He should be allowed to suffer in no way because of it. The responsibility is a national one, and the nation should shoulder any burden which may result from it.

Three Classes Concerned in Demobilization

There are three classes vitally concerned in a just settlement of the demobilization problem—the soldiers themselves, the workers who have stayed at home and the women who have been drawn into industry. Each of these stands to suffer intensely if the flow of labor into civil channels be not regulated wisely; and, besides the struggle with privation which will be forced alike upon all three classes, there will result an internecine conflict between them. If they become rivals for the few jobs in sight, if they are driven into a wild scramble on the principle, "First come, first served, and the devil catch the hindmost," the result within the social group of labor will be most injurious. A premium will be set on faction, intolerance and rivalry. Their mutual interests will be overwhelmed in the sectional antagonism produced. The interests of the three classes are really one—to see that there is no unmanageable glut in the labor market.

The Position of Organized Labor

The Trades Unions have received pledges from Mr. Lloyd George that the regulations which they had been able to enforce upon employers, and which they agreed to suspend for the duration of the war, will be restored. But if the government allows the labor market to be flooded with millions of unemployed no power on earth can support the authority of the unions. Their strength depends on their strategic position in the contest between capital and labor. If there are no hungry faces pressing against the factory gates the unions will have no trouble enforcing their old regulations, or substituting new ones. But if, on the other hand, there are ten applicants for every job, all regulations designed to protect labor will be swept away as by a flood.

Under Mr. Villiers' scheme the soldier who has fought for his country will be placed in a position to make a fair bargain for his labor. He will not be compelled to play the suppliant for work. The state will make no attempt to dictate to him when and how he shall doff his uniform and return to civilian life. He is free to choose, and when he leaves the army the state may fairly claim that it has done its duty by him.

It is certain that British industry will revive, though no one may be able to predict the speed with which it will recover itself. The coal, the iron and the

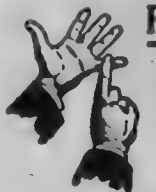
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harbors of Britain, which gave her her industrial eminence, are there yet. So is the reservoir of skill and knowledge in the personnel of her workers. A large proportion of the army will be taken up in industry, sooner or later. Yet there will remain another large proportion for whom other preparation will have to be made. The alternatives are new industries and emigration.

One result of the war is to be thinking on an international scale. The Prussian covetousness of population as food for cannon, or in order that the spectacle of the great mass of people may feed the national pride, is discredited. The Britisher has always been disposed to roam. It will be quite proper to approve and assist the emigration of numbers of the soldiers to the other dominions of the Empire or to less crowded lands anywhere on earth.

That leaves to be considered such new industries, or speeding up and enlarging of old industries, as will furnish work for many more workers. One of the things which the war has revealed is the enormous capacity for production of the nation when wisely guided and stimulated. The old-time production of the country can be outstripped with ease, and the means of livelihood for vaster populations lie in the hand of the British people if they but exert themselves. The most promising enterprise with a view to increase the wealth of the nation consists in getting the workers on the land.

Effect of Land Settlement

Britain has long been obsessed by erroneous conceptions based on wheat. It has been pointed out that part of the fallacy of the utilitarianism of the middle of the nineteenth century lay the identification of happiness with wheat. So much wheat, so much joy; and dearth of wheat is the footrule which measures all human sorrow. The same fallacy is current in the schemes laid before the public for the increase of agricultural production in the British Isles. They regard wheat as the chief and almost the only food of the people, and as the food which can be most advantageously produced in Britain. As a matter of fact wheat is quite a small item of the national bill of fare, amounting to about one-seventh of the whole. Because of its relatively small bulk and its keeping qualities it is a kind of food peculiarly adapted for importation. Moreover, the climate of Britain is not well adapted for wheat growing. It would be better to concentrate the agricultural energies of the country on potatoes and other vegetables, on eggs and milk, on bacon and beef. Thus a policy of small holdings is justified. The spade rather than the plow is a desirable tool. And the way is opened for settling a large number of people, in an independent way, on the land.

Among all the classes of the population of Britain that class alone which stands likely to prosper greatly after the war is the landholding class. For the rest the outlook is not that of sharing in national wealth, but of assisting to bear the national burden. But the landlord will gain. Prices of foods are sure to continue high. It is very desirable that they be brought down, for the sake of the manufacturing industries. Only when the board bill of the nation has been paid can it begin to think of other matters. The first necessity is food. But it will be some time before food is cheap. Thus, both because it will be a profitable occupation, and because it holds out a hope to other occupations, it is desirable to put the soldier on the land.

Making the Land Available for Settlement

But how to get the land. The government will require to find the allotment, set the buildings on it, procure agricultural guidance and instruction for the occupant and assist him to finance his new venture. Most important of these is the finding of the land. It is curious that Mr. Villiers advocates the same device which was set forth by the Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg for the settlement of the wild lands of the prairies. Nowhere, so far as I know, has this device as yet been put into practice, nor do I know of its having been hitherto discussed in public. It is certainly curious that this club in Winnipeg and this gentleman in England, facing similar problems, should have devised the same solution.

This suggested solution is that each landholder be required to place a selling-price on his land. No compulsion is used as to the amount of this selling-price. But he must affix it, and allow a sale if

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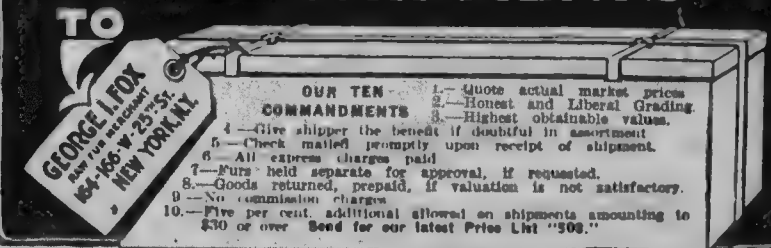
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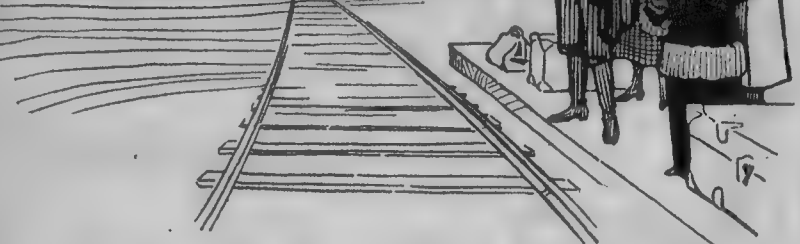
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the price is offered by government. This price must not be changed without due notice being given. This price becomes automatically the assessment rating of the land, and all the land taxes are determined by it. Thus the selling-price is kept from rising too high, and all the land in the kingdom is available for agricultural purposes, if the government should think wise to use it.

Still further, as the preparation of these small holdings will mean much work, a corps of workers of many sorts will have to be employed. That will of itself provide for many of those whom peace will have thrown into idleness. It is suggested that this corps of workers might be continued as a National Works Department. There lies waiting for it the great task of rehousing most of the people of the country. Nothing less than the systematic reconstruction of the overgrown cities of Britain will provide decent habitations for the bulk of the people. And, beyond that, lie other possible investments of the national energy and skill in reclaiming tracts of unproductive land in the afforestation of waste areas and in other enterprises which the development of the country's resources may present as practical problems.

Mr. Villiers' book is the work of a man who desires to do the right thing by the common people. It is filled with the spirit of goodwill. His suggestions will doubtless be derided by many of the favored of fortune, especially large holders of unproductive land, as idle dreams. So have the blind holders of privilege always fooled themselves until the deluge came and swept them away. Mr. Villiers is the sort of prophet who may save them if they will but listen.

Britain After the Peace—Reconstruction or Revolution—By Brougham Villiers. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, \$2.60 postpaid.

Grading of Wheat

Continued from Page 10

son facing new problems in the grading of grain, and the grain-buyers who overlook these facts invariably lose out at the commencement of the season if they do not keep in touch with the inspection department.

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"It is remarkable that, with all the experience of the western farmer in grain growing and all the agitation made on his behalf by his associations, whereby many reforms have been obtained for him by legislation and co-operation, he still refuses, or neglects to take advantage of, means at his disposal to ascertain the exact marketable value of his grain. No farmer has a right to expect that any elevator company can give him better grade for his grain than he can get for it by special binning and shipping it himself. No elevator company can, under present conditions, afford to give a better grade for grain than they can get for it at inspection. Any elevator company or agent, with the exception of milling companies, who pretend to be able to do this, should be regarded with suspicion. Any farmer who does not want to special bin his grain can get an official grade on all of his crops, provided he sends average samples of it to the government inspectors, for an expenditure of less than one dollar.

"Why did I say 'with the exception of the milling companies' in the last paragraph? Well, the milling companies are a law unto themselves as far as grading wheat is concerned. You have only to look at their prices for flour, at the bread made from such flour and their exorbitant profits to understand this.

"If the farmer would only remember the buyer who puts the lowest grade on his load of wheat at a local point may, and quite often is, nearer correct than the man who gives him the highest grade, and ascertain for himself (by communicating with the government inspection department, as is his privilege under the Canada Grain Act) the official grade of his grain, four-fifths of all complaints on the grading of grain would vanish into thin air."

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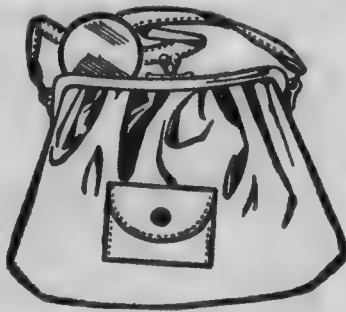
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The Countrywoman

Dawn

You that have faith to look with fear-
less eyes
Beyond a tragedy of world at strife,
And trust that out of night and death
shall rise
The dawn of ampler life:

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your
heart,
That God has given you, for a price-
less dower,
To live in these great times and have a
part
In Freedom's crowning hour—

That you may tell your sons who see the
light
High in the heavens, their heritage to
take—
"I saw the powers of darkness put to
flight!
I saw the morning break!"
—Sir Owen Seaman.

Peace on Earth

The day we have waited for, longed
for, sometimes despaired of, but in our
hearts knew would ultimately come, is
upon us—the day of victorious peace.
Even after several days of living with
no shadow of war above, it is difficult
to believe that the shadow has passed.
Our boys will come marching back
again. Not all—and that is the war
sadness that lives far into the days of
peace. Fifty thousand of those who
marched away have joined the immortal
hosts, and their native land can know
them no more. Their dust mingles with
that of immortal France. But in their
dying lives forever the imperishable
honor of Canada. Their dying has made
possible the victorious peace we are
today enjoying.

But the boys will come marching back
again. No more long nights of wonder-
ing what the day will bring. No more
gruesome terrors of war. Peace reigns
again. Victorious peace crowns the
efforts and the sacrifices of the world.
But peace has its difficulties, and in the
overcoming of the obstacles in the path
of peace the testing time has come
for those at home. Our vindication of
their splendid stand must yet be made.
We cannot let their sacrifices be made
in vain. Let us celebrate the advent of
the angel of peace by permeating our
souls with the spirit of those who will
not return, by following the precepts
of the thousands who return who walked
through the valley of the shadow that
liberty and freedom might be immortal.
Let it be ours to bear aloft the torch of
imperishable honor so bravely sustained
on Flanders' fields.

Merely Temporary Relief

Elsewhere on this page is an account
of a meeting of the law committee of
the provincial organization of the
National Council of Women recently
held in Calgary. They ask for mother's
pensions, and also for the provincial
government to make some sort of pro-
vision for the aged and infirm. Are we
not all trying to bring about reforms
that deal with results rather than with
causes? Why are mother's left unable
to care for children when the family
bread-winner has been removed? Is it
not because there was no preparation
during the bread-winner's life for just
such an exigency? Why do old persons
reach old age and infirmity without
the wherewithal for their maintenance?
Is it not because they too, during their
earning years failed to prepare for a
period of infirmity and disability?

It would be much better and more
reasonable if we directed our energies
to having enacted some sort of compul-
sory state insurance. Under such a
system there would be no need for relief
either for mothers or aged persons.
The burden would be equalized, and
when the age of disability was reached
maintenance would automatically be
provided. Adequate insurance is today
out of reach of the small salaried person,
and our insurance companies are grow-
ing wealthy. Their yearly statements
reveal how wealthy. In the recent
issue of the Victory Loan the Sun Life
of Canada subscribed to the extent of
\$10,000,000; the Canada Life, \$6,500,-

000; the Great West Life \$3,000,000,
etc. If we worked for the nationaliza-
tion of Life Insurance companies, to-
gether with reduced cost, more adequate
disability clauses, and a measure of com-
pulsion, we should be working for a
reform that removes the cause. Mother's
pensions would then be unnecessary, as
would also charity or government relief
for the aged and infirm.

Law Work in Alberta

There was recently formed in Alberta
what should be a very strong committee.
It is an amalgamation of the law com-
mittee of the Council of Women and
the provincial executive, recently arrang-
ed for by the National Council of
Women. The newly appointed committee
consists of the provincial vice-president,
Mrs. C. O. Edwards, as chairman, the
president of each nationally affili-
ated society and one delegate, and the
convener of the law committee
of each Local Council. Mrs. J.
F. Ross, second vice-chairman, is
acting president of the U.F.W.A.

The subjects dis-
cussed at the
amalgamation
meeting were re-
lative to requests
which will be for-
warded to the pro-
vincial
legislature for
laws and
amendments
to laws con-
cerning women
of Alberta.
Mother's Pen-
sions received
much discus-
sion, with
varying opin-
ions as to the
advisability
of introducing
anything fur-
ther at this
date. Some
thought that
such a meas-
ure would be
saddling the
government
with too great
a responsibil-
ity at this
time. Staunch
supporters of
Mother's Pen-
sions pointed
out that it
was anticipa-
ted by the
government
that the Sup-
plemental
Revenue Bill,
which pro-
vides for a
tax of one
mill on town
property, and
from two to
four cents an
acre on farm
lands, would
raise \$1,200,
000 and the
opposition de-
clared, would
amount to nearly \$2,000,000 more than
was needed for the patriotic fund. If
there was any such balance it was
thought that it could not be used to
better advantage than for Mother's
Pensions. The present plan of the gov-
ernment in setting aside \$20,000 for
Mother's Pensions was to go fifty-fifty
with the municipalities in all needy
cases. The conference finally unani-
mously decided to press for definite
Mother's Pensions from the provincial
government, the amount not to exceed

the allowance to be paid to soldiers'
dependents.

It was also decided to ask the pro-
vincial government to make some pro-
vision for the care of the aged and
infirm. The petition of the Calgary
local that the provincial government
provide a school or industrial home for
wayward girls was endorsed. Changes
in the Dower Act were also discussed.
As the act stands now if a man fails
to leave one-third of his estate to his
widow, she must go to the expense and
trouble of seeking redress at court.
Also in giving her the right to the
homestead, no provision is made for its
maintenance. It was suggested that
legislation providing for the voiding
of a will which fails to leave one-third

to the widow,
some sort of an
arrangement
whereby a cer-
tain sum be also
set aside for the
widow for the
maintenance of
her home, or the
exemption of a
certain number of
cattle, etc., as in
the case of debt,
also that some pro-
vision be made for
the children in ad-
dition to the one-
third, would make
the Dower Law
more fair to the
widow.

Mrs. Edwards
led a discussion
concerning the
placing of free
legal services at
the disposal of
women who are
not financially
able to seek
the protection
of the law
which is their
due. It was
thought by the
conference that
a civil
officer should
be appointed
to act in such
cases. After
discussing the
minimum
wage given to
waitresses, it
was decided
to petition the
govern-
ment to
amend the
Factory Act
so that each
girl should re-
ceive a living
wage. It was
also decided
that the ex-
ecutive be re-
quested to
petition the
provincial
government to
enact a law
providing for
the registra-
tion of all
young girls
under the age
of 18 years
by their
employers
within three
days of their
entering their
employ, and
also register-
ing their leav-
ing within 48



His Girl in Overalls

Well, yes, the kid's enlisted, we expected
that, you know;
When he heard the call to colors of course
he'd want to go,
An' we're proud an' glad an' sorry, for the
lad's our pride and joy,
And his mother—well, you know mothers,
an' he was our only boy.

An' I—well, there's no denyin'—I depended
on the lad,
For he's always been a sight of help, an'
comfort to his dad;
But I never fully realized how much I'd miss
the little scamp
Till I started for the barn alone the morn he
left for camp.

I was feelin' pretty lonesome, an' somehow
my eyes were dim,
When I saw someone standing there, I really
thought was Jim;
But before I'd had time to speculate, my
little daughter calls—
"Say, dad, how do you like my bran' new
overalls!"

She had the team all harnessed an' had
hitched them to the plow.
"I've tried to do it, dad," she said "just
like Jamie showed me how.
I'm not needed in the house, you know, for
mother she has Sue,
An' so I'm goin' to do my bit in the field
with you.

"We've got to send our boys to war an' feed
the people too.
An' it's up to all us girls to show what we
can do."
Then she climbed up on the tractor an' drove
away on that—
My little gal in overalls and Jamie's old
straw hat.

An' sir, you'd be surprised to see the things
that girl can do,
An' how she works with might and main to
help put things through.
An' guess we needn't worry, sir, when duty
calls,
He can trust his boys in khaki, an' his girls
in overalls.

—Virginia, Minn., Enterprise.

hours.
The new executive committee will
meet twice a year, in the spring and
fall, the next meeting to be held in
Calgary.

England's Women

Tribute to the women of England
for their glorious heroism in the great
world conflict has been paid many times,
but none more eloquent has been found
than that by Captain R. F. Rees, the

well-known writer. What he says of
the women of England is also true of
the women of Canada and other parts
of the Empire. Writing a few days
ago he said:—

"A smooth running express train was
hurling us to London from the North
at the rate of 50 miles an hour. It
was a pleasant day, the carriages were
comfortable, and a book and a smoke
made excellent travelling companions.
Then, quite suddenly, there came a dull
noise like very distant thunder, and
the carriage windows shook a little.

"Half an hour afterwards we pulled
up in a big station, the platform was
crowded with munition girls—bearty,
healthy lasses in khaki dungaree over-
alls and mob-caps. They were chatter-
ing excitedly. One, just opposite my
carriage window, had her arms around
a companion, whose pale face and
trembling limbs were obviously the
result of a nerve storm. A trying day
in a hot factory, we thought. You see,
she was the only one. Had there been
more like her, one might have suspected
that things had happened.

"We watched the girls in a half-in-
terested sort of way. They were, it
seemed to us, just waiting for a local
train to take them home—for it was
the time of day when factories close
or change shift. Then, quite suddenly
and without any show, a porter push-
ed through the crowd, carrying a girl
in his arms. We sat up and began to
take notice. Then one of the male fac-
tory hands came along supporting a
boy who had a blood-stained handker-
chief bound round his right leg. It
was at this point that we began asking
questions.

"One of the girls told us all about it.
There had been, she said, an explosion
in the filling room. Scores had been
killed. We doubted her figures; but,
as a matter of fact, the subsequent of-
ficial report did not contradict her
overmuch. The girls had all been sent
home.

"Sent home? Why, didn't you
want to come?"

"We had to, anyway," this with a
shrug of the shoulders. "There was no
place left where we could work."

"One or two more slightly injured
girls were brought through the crowd.
Their friends were tender and sym-
pathetic with them, but there were no
hysterics. Every woman there was calm
and sure of herself. Three years ago
many of them would have shrieked at
the sight of a mouse. Now they were
Englishwomen doing their share in
fighting the Boche, braving dangers like
their husbands and brothers. If their
men-folk could stand uncomplainingly
the hell of the trenches were they to
blanch and shiver over an explosion?"

"They are women indeed, these war-
workers of England. A race that can
even on its distaff side, meet its em-
ergencies in this fashion has little to
fear of the future. While the honor
of our posterity rests with women like
these we have nothing to fear from our
bitterest foe.

"When I am back in the line—when,
perhaps, I feel just a little tired of it
all—I shall only have to think of that
shrug of the shoulders, and those words
of simple heroism.

"We had to, anyway!"—The Sun

Lady With the Lamp

There is in France a young English
V.A.D. who serves King and country
and the whole world by trimming be-
tween 200 and 300 lamps every day. If
any one has ever attempted to keep one
lamp in order, that person will not
envy the V.A.D. neither will the
fine grade of patriotism underlying the
lamp trimming be overlooked. The
work is performed in a cold, dark cellar,
and the worker is alone much of the
time; but the thing that keeps her
steadily and cheerfully at work is the
fact that every lamp will be needed at
night in the hospital to which the cellar
belongs. It happens that this particular
hospital is one established in an old
French chateau, picturesque and full of
charm, historically, but entailing a vast
amount of extremely hard work because
chateaus and monasteries were not con-
structed, centuries ago, with an eye to
perfect sanitary arrangements.

Permanent Gifts For a Peace Christmas

It is but fitting that our gifts this year should be of a permanent nature. Years hence there will be a sentiment and historic interest attached to them. These are historic days—the greatest that have ever been. In years to come these are the gifts that will be remembered by succeeding generations.

This will be the greatest gift-giving Christmas in the lives of any of us. There's a long restrained depth of feeling that can find expression in gifts as in no other way. Let these be lasting gifts.

For instance:—

- A Diamond Ring, from \$25.00 up
- A Platinum and Diamond Brooch or Bar Pin, from 40.00 up
- A Platinum and Diamond Necklace or Laval-here, from 75.00 up
- A Tea Set, Sterling or Fine Silver-plate, from 15.00 up
- A Service of Flatware, from 14.00 up
- A Few Choice Pieces of Silverware, from 5.00 up
- A Toilet Set, Ebony, French Ivory or Silver, from 9.50 up

These are but a few of many suggestions from our elaborately illustrated Catalogue—just off the press.

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FISH DAY

ONE so often hears the remark, "We all dislike fish, we have it once a week from a sense of duty, but not because we enjoy eating it."

Perhaps this is not to be wondered at, for until the last few years transportation facilities were so poor much of the fish sold in Western markets was decidedly inferior in quality. In these days of refrigerator cars, cold storage and fast freights one can have fresh fish of almost any variety and in prime condition. Of course in the country it is not always easy to get fish, especially in summer, but in winter it is a very easy matter to get a box or bag of frozen fish. We are urged to eat more and more fish, so that the meat supply for the army may be kept up. If the fish is well cooked and attractively served it will be no hardship to eat it twice a week or even more. Last winter we secured a box of frozen fresh fish from one of the fish dealers in Winnipeg; it contained flounder, soles, Alaska black cod and cod. They were all fresh and very delicious and were a welcome addition to our winter bill of fare. The Alaska black cod was especially fine.

Fish contains practically the same amount of protein that lean meat does, while oily fish like mackerel and salmon, either canned or fresh, has about the same fuel value. So in serving fish one need not feel that the family is being robbed of nourishment. Fish, like meat, should be cooked quickly at first to coagulate the albumen and retain the flavor. When the outside is seared cook slowly. For boiled fish the water should be boiling when the fish is put in and seasoned with salt and vinegar, in the proportion of one level tablespoon salt and one tablespoon vinegar to each quart of water.

Onion, carrot, bayleaf or peppercorns may be added to give flavor, and this fish stock may be used for fish sauce or soup. Small pieces of fish may be steamed rather than boiled, this prevents the fish falling to pieces and retains the flavor. When fish is baked it should be covered with buttered paper to prevent burning and drying up. Fillets of fish may be seasoned with pepper, salt and lemon juice, and may be rolled if desired. They should be dipped in crumbs, egg and again in crumbs, fried in hot fat and drained on brown paper. The lack of fat in halibut, haddock and similar fish may be supplied by brushing the fish with pork fat or other butter substitute. There are numberless ways of cooking left-over fish. Lake trout, white fish and salmon are delicious broiled over hot coals.

To bone fish, loosen bone from flesh at tail. Dip the fingers in salt and work the flesh from the backbone with a knife, working toward the head.

Much of the attractiveness of fish depends on the sauce with which it is served. With boiled fish serve white

Drawn Butter Sauce
1 tablespoon butter
½ pint water
Pepper
1 tablespoon flour
Salt
Juice ½ lemon

Melt the butter, add the flour, mix well and pour over this the hot water. Boil, stirring constantly, add the pepper and salt and the tablespoon butter. Lastly the juice of half lemon.

Egg Sauce
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup hot water
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup milk
2 eggs

Melt the butter, add the flour, blend, pour over the boiling water, add the milk, seasoning and the eggs hard boiled and well chopped.

Hollandaise Sauce

1 tablespoon butter
2 egg yolks
1 teaspoon salt
½ pint water
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter
Flavored vinegar

Melt the butter, add the flour, add the boiling water, stirring constantly, take from the fire and add the yolks of two eggs, the second

tablespoon butter, salt, pepper and flavored vinegar.

Flavored Vinegar

1 slice onion
1 bay leaf
¼ teaspoon celery seed
4 tablespoons vinegar

Cook together and reduce to one-half and strain. Lemon juice may be used in place of the vinegar in hollandaise sauce.

Macaroni and Fish Pie

¼ lb. macaroni
6 tablespoons grated cheese
Salt and pepper
½ lb. cold cooked fish
2 rounding tablespoons butter

Boil the macaroni in salted water. Divide the fish into small pieces. Butter a fire-proof dish, put in a layer of fish, then a few pieces of butter, sprinkle with cheese, add a layer of macaroni and so on until the dish is full, sprinkle a layer of cheese on the top, dot with butter and pour over the whole one cup thin white sauce. Bake until a nice brown. Serve hot. Cooked salt cod may be used in this dish.

Fried Codfish

2 lbs. codfish sliced
Salt and pepper
2 eggs
Bread crumbs
Lemon juice

Beat the eggs slightly, mix in the salt and pepper, dip in the fish, dust it thickly with bread crumbs. Put some frying fat in a pan, when it is smoking hot fry the fish rapidly on one side and then the other, and then very slowly for fifteen or twenty minutes. When it is done dust on a little more salt and pepper and the lemon juice.

Fish Souffles

1 cup cold fish
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
2 eggs
1 cup milk
Seasoning

This dish may be made with canned salmon or the left-overs of cold fish. To make a white sauce, melt the butter, add the butter or butter substitute, stir in



Stuffed Flounder Served with Lemon and Parsley.

sauce, drawn butter sauce or egg sauce. With baked fish, drawn butter, tomato or lemon sauce. Fried fish, lemon, tomato or tart sauce. Oily fish should not be served with a butter sauce. Rice or mashed potatoes may be used in place of bread crumbs for fish stuffing until the wheat situation eases up.

Tomato Sauce

1 cup canned tomato
1 slice onion
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon sugar
Small piece bayleaf
Pepper

Cook tomato with seasoning slowly for ten minutes. Strain and add two tablespoons dripping and two tablespoons flour blended. Heat and pour over the fish.

the flour, add the milk and the beaten yolk of one egg and cook until it is thick. Flake the fish very fine, season to taste with salt and pepper. Beat the whites of two eggs stiffly and stir them lightly into the mixture. Butter a pudding dish, fill it three parts full of the mixture, cover with a buttered paper and steam for half an hour, or if it is more convenient bake. Serve with white sauce.

Fish Ring

2½ cups cooked cod or other fish
4 tablespoons cooked rice
½ cup rice water
1½ teaspoons poultry seasoning
Salt and pepper
2 eggs
1 cup tomato soup
Lemon juice

Put fish freed from skin and bones

through the food chopper, add cooked rice, poultry seasoning, one teaspoon salt, a little pepper, eggs well beaten and rice water to moisten. Pack in a ring mould and steam thirty minutes. Turn out on a plate and surround with tomato sauce made from tomato soup well seasoned with lemon juice, or the sauce may be made from canned tomato. Fill the centre with potato balls.

Baked Codfish Puffs

1 package codfish 1 teaspoon grated onion
1 qt. mashed potatoes 2 teaspoons butter substitute
1 cup cream sauce
Pepper

Soak the codfish over night, changing the water occasionally, in the morning put it on to cook in cold water, simmer gently for a few minutes, drain and add to the hot mashed potato, add the sauce, onion and pepper. Beat all together until light and put into a buttered baking dish. Rough the top with a fork and bake until brown.

Stuffed Flounder

1 flounder 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion
1 cup mashed potatoes 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon chopped pickles 1/4 cup melted butter or substitute
Pepper
1 cup bread crumbs

Mix all the ingredients together and add to the melted butter substitute. Clean the fish, cut down the centre as for boning. Raise the fillets on each side of the bone, but do not remove them. Fill with the stuffing. Lay the fish on a buttered tin, pour in half a cup of stock or tomato sauce and bake the fish until tender, basting frequently. Serve on a hot platter garnished with the lemon and parsley.

Fish Pie with Potato Crust

Finely flake with a fork the remains of any cold fish, put into a saucepan with a little white sauce, season with pepper and salt and some small bits of bacon. Line a pie pan with well seasoned mashed potatoes, brush over with beaten egg yolk, fill the centre with the fish and place in the oven for a few minutes to heat through and brown. Serve on a hot dish and garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.

Boiled Alaska Cod

Tie the fish in a piece of cheese cloth and put on to cook in boiling water in which is a little vinegar and salt. Boil hard for three or four minutes, then set back so that the fish will simmer. Serve with egg sauce and chopped parsley.

New England Fish Dinner

1 package boned salt cod 1/2 lb. salt pork
Hot boiled potatoes
Pickled beets

Soak the fish over night, changing the water. Put on to cook in cold water; if the fish is still too salt, change the water again. Cut the pork into small cubes and fry until the cubes are crisp and the fat fried out of them. Pour over the codfish and serve with hot boiled potatoes and pickled beets.

Salmon Loaf

1 can salmon Pepper and salt
1 cup bread crumbs 1 egg
1 tablespoon melted butter 1 cup milk
1 tablespoon flour

Melt the butter, add the flour, a little hot water and the cup of milk, cook, stirring constantly until it thickens. Flake the salmon, removing the skin and bones, add the egg well beaten and the white sauce. A little Worcestershire sauce improves the flavor. Mix all well, put in a mould and steam three-quarters of an hour. Serve with white sauce.

Halibut or Fresh Salmon, Egg Sauce

3 lbs. halibut or fresh salmon 2 teaspoons grated onion
1 cup milk A dash white pepper
2 tablespoons butter 1 hard-cooked egg
substitute 2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon salt

Put the fish into a shallow pan and cover it with boiling water, add the salt and the onion, boil for thirty minutes. Remove with a skimmer to a hot platter and pour the egg sauce over the fish.

Egg Sauce

Put the butter substitute and grated onion into a saucepan, cook for three minutes, then add the flour, mix until smooth, add the cold milk slowly, stirring until smooth and creamy. Add the chopped parsley and the hard-cooked egg, which has been chopped fine. If desired the yolk and white may be separated, chop the white and add it to the sauce, then grate the yolk over the top of the dish.

The Country Cook.

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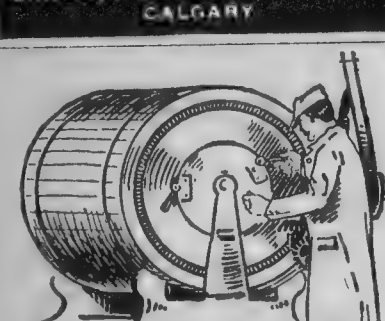
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Farm Women's Clubs

New Impetus to Work

THE coming of peace should mean a great growth to the work of the farmers' movement, both the men's and women's sections. Once the Christmas parcels are dispatched there will not be the impelling need of patriotic work, sewing, knitting, etc., beyond the supplies for the inhabitants of devastated areas, requests for which will in all probability come for many months. Reconstruction is upon us. There is not an organization in the three prairie provinces so well prepared to deal with the problems dependent upon reconstruction. To deal effectively with them there must be a great increase in membership and in the number of locals. Each director will do well to take stock of her district and ascertain what patriotic societies are ready to become Women's Sections or United Farm Women. Any information concerning the extending of the organization, either by changing existing patriotic societies into Women's Sections or organizing a new local should be immediately sent to the director of the district so that she may lose no time in getting her district organization in shape. If time lapses before these patriotic organizations are assimilated into the wider movement of the farm people, the existing patriotic societies may fall into disorganization, and so make the work doubly hard. Action must be taken immediately if results are to be obtained.

Nearly all rural patriotic societies have expressed a desire to become part of the farm women's movement at the close of the war, but societies usually do not seek affiliation. The larger movement should be prepared to solicit their support and extend to them a welcome into the wider field. If there is not an unprecedented growth to the movement it will be because the women in the farm women's organization have not grasped their opportunities as they might have. The spirit of organization has been growing upon the people as the need for war supplies increased. It will be disastrous if this splendid material is not directed into channels for permanent work, and no movement is so worthy as that of the farm people. No place can extend a greater field for real service than the farm people's organization. In no other organization is there so great a need for trained workers, and those who know something of organization. If the farm people realize the opportunities that are their's there will be a doubling of membership in the associations, and a doubling of the number of local organizations. There isn't a minute to spare.—Club Page Editor.

Contributions Acknowledged

Contributions to Red Cross, Military Y.M.C.A., Legal Fund, etc.	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,021.60
Togo W.S.G.G.A. Military Y.M.C.A.	11.00
Sunny South W.G.G.A., Legal Fund	5.00
Cheviot W.G.G.A. Red Cross	40.00
	\$1,077.60

Contributions to Red Cross Ambulance Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,389.15
Rhein G.G.A.	13.00
Red Jacket W.G.G.A.	105.60
Lanigan W.G.G.A.	43.70
Idaleen W.G.G.A.	10.00
	\$2,561.45

Please remit all contributions to Mrs. Jno. McNaughtan, Hon. Sec., W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

Right Community Spirit

Last year at the Grain Growers' Convention I resolved to do more, with regard to publicity work; but I am afraid I have failed. I have sent in several reports to our secretary, Mrs. McNaughtan, and some to Miss Glendinning, and I believe once or twice our community has communicated with you. We have three W.G.G.'s., North,

South and West, and as we often co-operate and work together, it seems that one report does for all.

We have been making a Red Cross quilt, charging ten cents a name and we intend sending it to the Red Cross when finished.

We have also tried to interest people either in a cottage hospital, district nurse, or community doctor, but nothing definite has been accomplished so far. The epidemic which is now raging, and which has been quite serious here about, may do more to make people interested than we have ever been able to accomplish. We had also made arrangements to have Mrs. Nellie McClung lecture in our village the end of October, but this was cancelled on account of the "Flu."

Two junior G.G.A.'s. have been formed, and one Red Cross Society in the schools round about our district, in all of which good work has been done. We have ambitions about trying G.G.A. and Women's Sections here this winter and are planning a series of lectures, concerts, etc. In this way we hope to get old and young at work in an

List of Directors

The following is a list of the women directors of the various farm women's organizations who will be glad to receive any information concerning patriotic societies which might be made branches of the Women Grain Growers or of the United Farm Women of Alberta. If the officers of any patriotic society will communicate with the director residing nearest, that director will be glad to forward all information concerning the farm organization and assist in every way in reorganizing into a branch of the farm women's organization. Do not hesitate to notify the directors of any possibility of organization work. That is what they are for, and they will welcome the information:—

Directors, Manitoba W.S.G.G.A.

Mrs. A. MacGregor, Arden, Man.
Mrs. E. Elliott, Totonka, Man.
Mrs. A. Forrester, Otterburne, Man.
Mrs. T. Martin, Minitonas, Man.
Mrs. Wilson, Dugald, Man.
Mrs. Parker, Gilbert Plains, Man.
Mrs. J. Bennett, Pine Creek, Man.
Mrs. Sloane, Roland, Man.
Mrs. M. Howell, Boissevain, Man.
Mrs. H. G. Thorton, Brandon, Man.

Directors, U.F.W. of Alberta

Mrs. Geo. F. Root, Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Mrs. J. H. Ross, Duhamel, Alta.
Mrs. Marion L. Sears, Nanton, Alta.
Mrs. Ralph Davey, Jenner, Alta.
Mrs. Paul Carr, Birdsholme, Alta.
Mrs. Jean Stevenson, Craigmyle, Alta.
Mrs. A. M. Lucas, Carstairs, Alta.
Mrs. A. M. Postans, Heath, Alta.
Mrs. Alice E. Dowler, Veteran, Alta.

Directors, Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A.

Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell, Sask.
Mrs. J. K. Bryce, Ogema, Sask.
Mrs. J. Clark, Shortoaks, Sask.
Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris, Sask.
Miss Irma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Mrs. Fannie Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.
Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse, Sask.
Mrs. Ernest E. Bowen, Wapella, Sask.
Mrs. Albert Sanville, Smiley, Sask.
Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham, Sask.
Mrs. Christie, Bladworth, Sask.
Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Guernsey, Sask.
Mrs. John Rooke, Togo, Sask.
Mrs. J. Blades, North Battleford, Sask.
Mrs. W. H. Gange, Red Deer Hill, Sask.
Mrs. B. R. Pratt, Senlac, Sask.
Mrs. John Mitchell, Neidpath, Sask.
Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon, Sask.
Mrs. H. B. Taylor, Dinsmore, Sask.

educational and social way.—Mrs. A. H. Wallace, president, "The Allies" W.S.G.G.A., Guernsey, Sask.

Much Alive at Avonlea

Owing to the scarcity of help, and the women having to take men's place this summer, the meetings have not been as well attended as usual, but most of the members are very much interested, and we have added nine new ones. We have now 25 paid-up members. We have had no papers or discussions on labor-saving devices as most of the women in this community have everything as convenient as possible to make work easy. We had some good papers and talks on the society, its work and aims. Also on economy and how to reduce the high cost of living, and have exchanged recipes.

We have also had discussion on Medical Inspection of Schools, and I wrote Mr. Decker, secretary of the municipality, and got a very satisfactory reply, saying they were doing all they could to enforce it. We have had papers on the work of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. and why we should support it, but most of the ladies of the W.G.G.A. belong to the Patriotic Society, and their Red Cross work is done there. Mrs. Fred McCaw gave a very excellent paper on "The Salvage of War," showing that although there was great waste, everything was being done to make use of "waste" as far as possible. At our last meeting we had Mrs. Coulter, our minister's wife with us, and she gave us a splendid address on "The Real Need of Economy These War Times." She impressed upon us the necessity of doing without luxuries and also brought before us the great need of prayer to make our society a success.

The meeting closed with a prayer by Mrs. Coulter, asking a blessing upon all the G.G.A., and that they might prosper and do much good throughout the country.—Mrs. Annie McCaw, secretary, Avonlea W.G.G.A.

Starting a W.G.G.A. Library

Report of the Trenton W.G.G.A. for the last few months: Our new officers were elected in April, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. J. McDaniel being elected president, in place of Mrs. Ellis, who has filled that office very faithfully for nearly two years. We held a box social in May, at which we made \$73, of which \$71 was sent to our Ambulance Fund. Our meetings have been held regularly every second Thursday in each month. We had a social evening at the home of Mrs. Russell, with music and games, after which we served a lunch, then took up a collection, which amounted to \$17.25. All had a very enjoyable time.

We have also started a W.G.G.A. library, with Mrs. E. Elliot as librarian, and we hope soon to have some good books for our members. Our members and friends have also sent this year to St. Chad's Home for Returned Soldiers, two crates of eggs, one crate of butter, and one crate of fowl. We are now working for our miscellaneous sale, program and lecture, to be held this fall. At our last meeting there were not so many present, owing to it being a busy time, but we hope for new members, and would like all the women of the district to join.—Mrs. A. W. Kirkwood, sec.-treas., Trenton W.G.G.A.

Winnifred U.F.W.A. held a dance recently in Mr. Hubka's new barn, which he very kindly lent for the occasion. The object was to raise funds to send Christmas boxes to the soldiers. The dance was a splendid success, everybody thoroughly enjoying themselves, and the proceeds amounted to \$54, which is particularly good for a district where crops have been hard hit by drought.

New Norway U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting with the Ladies' Aid in October. Eight members were present, and a discussion on things in general took place.

The exchange of speakers between locals is an excellent way to keep the interest of the members and to bring in new members.

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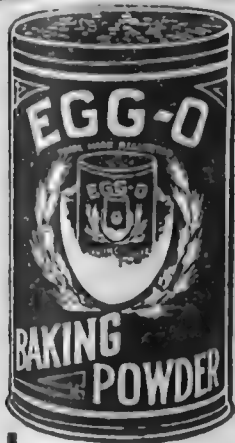
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Young Canada Club

Have You a Dog?

I KNOW that some of the Young Canada people have a dog that they are very fond of. I would like some of the readers to write a story about "My Favorite Dog." Tell why you liked him so well and what particularly cute tricks that dog had. The Christmas Stories for the Special Christmas issue are beginning to pour in. They should not be too long and should be written on only one side of the page. I am sure that you will all be pleased this week with the long list of contributions to the Blue Cross Fund. They are as follows:—

Cameron Carpender, Ingebright, Sask.	\$3.50
Lois H. Sylvester, Warner, Alta.	.25
Josie E. Hubka, Carmangay, Alta.	.25
Erma Kirkpatrick, Laura, Sask.	.25
Otto Friesen, Laird, Sask.	.05
Ada Duke, Basswood, Man.	.25
Ivan Pawkes, Oak Lake, Man.	.05
James Quinn, Bowell, Alta.	.25
May Jeffrey, Lanigan, Sask.	.10

—Dixie Patton.

How Rabbit Fooled Mr. Bear

One day while Mr. Fox was looking at his cabbage patch, he noticed some of his cabbage gone. He wondered who could have been taking them.

After a few days had gone past he saw a hole dug under his fence and he said, "Now I will catch that thief."

So he made a trap. He took a rope and tied it on one of the limbs of a tree and then he bent the limb down and made a snare on the end of the rope. He tied a stone to it so as to hold down the limb.

Early in the morning Peter Rabbit went to the Fox's garden to get some nice cabbages. He went to the hole and stuck his foot through the snare. The stone came untied and the limb went up in its proper place again, and there was poor Peter dangle in the air. Not long after Mr. Bear came along. The bear asked him why he was hanging up there.

BY DIXIE PATTON

"I am getting a dollar a minute to keep the thieves out of Mr. Fox's garden," said Peter. "Wouldn't you like to have the job?"

"I certainly would like it," said Mr. Bear.

So Mr. Bear got Peter out of the snare and got in there himself. Pretty soon Mr. Fox came out and gave Mr. Bear the thrashing that Peter Rabbit should have got.—Orolin Hunt, Young, Sask.

A Good Way to Help Blue Cross

I had a nice flower garden this year. My flowers seemed to grow when nothing else did. Our Homemakers' Club was having a sale for the Red Cross so I picked my flowers and sold them for the Blue Cross. I got \$3.50 which I am sending to the Young Canada Club for the Blue Cross Fund. The next day Jack Frost came and froze all my flowers. Wasn't I lucky to have sold them before the frost came!

I have six pets: a horse, a dog, two cats, a calf, and a pigeon. The horse is very gentle. Her name is "Nancy" and she is brown; the dog is brown too. His name is "Shep." On his tail he has a big black spot. The calf is black

and white. Her name is "Pepper." I feed her every day. I give her hay, oats and water. The pigeon's name is "Baby." She is blue with a purple neck. The cats names are "Snookums" and "Tiddley-winks."

We have a croquet set and I play on Saturdays. The teacher boards at our place. She and I play.—Cameron Carpender, Ingebright, Sask.

A Puzzle for Young Canadians

This influenza is in Shaunavon, my mother goes wherever help is needed and helps. I do the house-work alone at home.

I am going to give the Young Canadians a puzzle, see who can mix the letters up and get groceries as are in the kitchen, such as sugar, etc.: rufol, taooesmt, atls, ssocaml, eleocf, schrat, aemca-rraatt, oocca, ggnire, rrucnats, nbaking-werpdo, ate.—Dorothy Richardson, Shaunavon, Sask.

A Way to Pay for a Pig

I am only nine years old, and I help mamma in the house quite a lot. I sweep the floors and dry dishes and sometimes wash them and make the beds up. Papa gave me ten cents a sack for

digging potatoes and I dug three sacks, and papa gave me ten cents for helping him pick some of his. So I made 40 cents altogether. I am sending 25 cents to Blue Cross. This summer papa gave me a pig and my two brothers each one too. I have to help mamma with things in the house for keeping the pig. I am sewing the edge of a quilt for mamma.

I don't go to school now on account of Influenza and our school is closed. I am in grade four now and I like to go to school very much.—Josie E. Hubka, Carmangay, Alta.

The Coming of Winter

The leaves are turning yellow, The grass is turning brown, The flowers are fading and dying, Winter is coming now.

The days are getting shorter, The summer has passed away; The lakes are freezing hard, Winter is coming now.

The snow will soon be on the ground, The boys and girls will get their sleighs; And they will have jolly fun, For winter is coming now.

—Wallace Black, age 9, Gull Lake, Sask.

A Boat Ride

One day last spring, two of my friends and I went out in a boat. One of the girls had a large collie dog. He was out swimming around. One of the girls called to him. He came to the boat and then started to climb in. We both tried to keep him out, and the water began to run in the boat. We tried to keep the dog out but it was of no use. The boat sank. It was lucky for us the water was not very deep.—Lucia Huntington, Bluesky, Alta.

Will Someone Write?

I enjoy reading the children's page. Although the Doo Dads work very hard, they always have a mishap. I ride a pony to school. I have no sisters and I am very lonely. Would any boy or girl write to a lonely lass, age 11.—Rose Drewery, Parkbeg, Sask.

THE DOO DADS REPAIR THEIR DAMAGED VILLAGE

THE Doo Dads are busy at work repairing their houses after the great disaster that visited their village last week. When the hurricane had passed they found that hardly a building remained which had not been wrecked by the fearful storm. But they did not stand around bemoaning their fate like some people do when a calamity overtakes them. They started right in to work to fix everything up again. See what a wonderful contrivance they have rigged up to lift the top story back on to that house. They are having a terrible time getting their bawky horse to go. Smiles, the Clown, is giving it a dose of pepper while another little fellow is lighting a fire cracker to see if they can't get him to budge. Old Sleepy Sam, who slept right through the big storm is still snoring away peacefully and doesn't even know about it yet. Percy Haw Haw and Flannelfeet, the Cop, have each been bashed in the head in the excitement. It really serves them right for they weren't doing their share of the work. Everybody else seems to be busy except the little fellows who were hurt in the storm. They are flocking to Old Doc Sawbones' office to get their poor bruised little bodies attended to. Old Doc has lots of plasters and poultices but he will need them all before his patients are all looked after. He is all ready for action and is not even waiting until the carpenters get the roof on his office. He will have still another patient if that silly Doo Dad saws off the board that he is standing on and comes tumbling to the ground.



The Deeper Life

The Divinely Ordained Occupation of Farming

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE Christian ministry, it is alleged, and with good reason, is a calling ordained of God. But according to the scriptures it is not more clearly ordained of God than farming. In the ancient Hebrew narrative we are told that the Lord God took the first man "and put him into the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it."

An occupation so distinctly appointed to man by God must be a natural and wholesome and altogether legitimate occupation, a sample of what all kinds of work should be.

It would seem, accordingly, worth while to try to discover what are the characteristics that make the tilling of the soil a sort of model occupation.

One thing we see at once, the life of the farmer is in close contact with nature. He spends much time in "God's open air" and "God's open air" is the best guarantee of sanity. No life remains healthy if long withdrawn from it. It has been found that families that persist in living in the city die out in three generations. Man was made to live out-of-doors, to know and love the creatures of the out-of-doors, beasts and birds and trees and flowers. By a natural instinct little children love to play in the dirt. It is one of the blessings that are so strangely interwoven with the unspeakable evils of this war that multitudes of people who had never known, or had forgotten, how good is the smell of newly-turned earth, and how wonderful is the unfolding life of leaf and bud, have gone back to nature, even if only in a backyard or a vacant lot. War gardens are going to give us a saner world and will not disappear with the war.

One of the most pressing tasks that lies before us is by the elimination of the land speculator and by cheap and rapid transportation and by the moving of factories into the country, to make it possible for everybody to have something of what farming gives—contact with nature.

I have no doubt myself that the ideal environment for children up to 15 or 16 years of age at least is country life. The health is likely to be better, the faculties of observation will be more fully developed, habits of industry are much more probable.

If the perfecting of human life is henceforth to be the chief concern and not the mere production of wealth, and many signs point that way, city and country must somehow get mixed together. Cities must be ruralized, broken up as it were, and scattered more widely with more land about the homes of the common people, more parks and open spaces. The country, by means of better roads, better returns for labor than are usual now except in war time, telephones, motor cars, social centres, smaller farms, fewer tenants and more owners, must give better opportunities for social life and stimulus.

Another reason why farming is fitted to be the model occupation is that it is a productive occupation. The farmer adds to the wealth of the world. No doubt it is a possibility that there might be some time too many farmers, though with proper organization and especially with the workers in all lands receiving a juster share of the products of their labor, that time seems far distant and probably will never be reached. But now and for a definite time to come, the more farmers, the richer, the more comfortable the world. His activity is a productive activity. It is necessary to distinguish between activity and productivity. Many men rise early, work late, scheme, plan, are most untiringly busy, but with little or no productivity. I have seen or heard a

saying somewhere about the tides of life that go surging down the streets of a great city every morning, that the men who go to work before eight go down town to make things, while those who go down after nine go down to take things, or try to. It is rather a bitter saying and with a large element of exaggeration in it, but also some element of truth. Indeed, during the "land boom" times there was a very large element of truth in it.

But some men curiously seem to think that mere activity, even of a piratical kind, entitles them to a reward, just as others have the equally curious idea that a man's confidence in the future of the west, if shown only in the purchase of much land, proves him to be a most estimable and patriotic citizen entitled to a rich recompense.

There has been a wonderful amount of activity in Canada during the last 15 or 16 years, and there is a great deal still going on, which is not entitled to any reward at all, but to something quite different. The whole object was the plundering of the people. That sort of activity must be stopped. We have developed a conscience now at last in regard to men who make mischievous things—liquor, injurious drugs, immoral and poisonous books and pictures. Public opinion and the law forbid that sort of activity, profitable though it has been. The time has come for another step forward in moral development. We need a conscience in regard to men whose activities are not productive, who just take things, who make a living without earning it, unnecessary middle men, land speculators, stock gamblers, unscrupulous promoters, men who through political pull secure valuable franchises from governments, men who form combines, men who water stock.

The time is near when no man will dare to look his fellow men in the face unless he is earning his living, contributing by his activity to the well-being of the world. There is only one true aristocracy of service and in that the farmer stands high.

Another distinctive excellence in the farmer's work is that it is non-competitive. It is one of the few occupations where a man is not more or less at war with his neighbors. He has no hateful trade secrets. Any discoveries, improvements, inventions he shares with his fellow-farmers. The specially competent and successful farmer does not beggar farmers around him and put them out of business. He enriches the neighborhood, the province it may be. The farmer can be thoroughly human. Under the barbaric law of competition which prevails so largely in other occupations the most honorable and kindly of men cannot always be human. He is under the law of the jungle, which is, kill or be killed, eat or be eaten. A business man of the United States has said the secret of success is to so conduct your business that your competitor will have to shut up shop. Surely Christian men will not always be willing to live under such hateful conditions.

There is perhaps no other occupation which is so ready for the new age as farming. That new age is the age of co-operation. Farmers have always co-operated. Under frequent conditions they could not manage at all without co-operation. No class already co-operates so extensively. There is a divine call to farmers to extend the sphere of co-operation, to lead the way into the new world of brotherhood and co-operation. At the next election, which now promises not to be very distant, every farming constituency should send to Ottawa as its repre-



Dr. BLAND.

TEXT:—"We are laborers together with God."—1 Cor. III, 9.

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3rd—Magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, or Girl's Wrist Watch	15.00
4th—Lovely 36-inch Doll, hand-dressed, and beautiful English Doll Carriage	10.00
5th—Electric Projectoscope. Better than a magic lantern. Will show any picture or postcard photo on screen	7.50
6th—Full-size Football	5.00
7th to 10th—Self-Filler Fountain Pens, each \$2.50	10.00
Also 10 Extra Prizes for Boys and Girls, each \$1.25	12.50
Total Value of Prizes	\$235.00

WHEN WILL THE WAR BE OVER?

CAN you answer this question—When will the war be over? Every boy and girl wants to know. You can, if you are able to read this puzzle. The answer is contained within the 48 squares above. What is this answer? Solve it, and valuable prizes await you.

HOW TO SOLVE IT

The above squares hold the answer. It is in one sentence of nine words, containing forty letters. Each letter is represented by a number, and that number is the position of the letters in the alphabet. For instance, A is represented by the figure 1, as it is first in the alphabet, and so on. Now, to help you get started, we will tell you that the first letter in the puzzle is "W," because W is the 23rd letter in the alphabet. Get to work and figure out the words in the sentence, and try to find the answer to the great question, "When will the war be over?" It is not easy, but it is worth while trying for.



You will be the Envy of all your Friends with this Car

THE AUTO-MAN EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Dept. 6

What Others Have Done, You Can Do
Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded big prizes—
Sheldahl Pony and Car, Helen Smith, Edmonton.
Sheldahl Pony, Beatrice Hughes, Hazen, Sask.
\$100.00 Cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.
\$50.00 Cash, Helen Benesch, Junkins, Alta.
\$25.00 Cash, Florence Nesbitt, Annapolis, Ont.

We will send you names of many others, too. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age may send answers, and each boy or girl will be required to perform a small service for us for which an additional valuable reward or special cash prize will be given. The contest will close on March 31st at 5:30 p.m.

Send your answer this very evening. Address: TORONTO, ONT.

GIVEN AWAY BOYS! Here's a Prize Real Electric Motor



BOYS! GIRLS!

10 cents free with every 10 cents worth. Hundreds of our agents have sold over \$25 worth. You can do it too. Send no money. WE TRUST YOU. Be first in your town. ORDER NOW.—THE GOLD MEDAL CO., Dept. G.G. 5, 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. "21st year in this business."



FREE COMPLETE HOCKEY OUTFIT

BOYS—Don't pay \$5.00 or 6.00 for a hockey outfit, when you can get, ABSOLUTELY FREE, this magnificent outfit complete, consisting of a pair of splendid, strong, polished steel hockey skates (all sizes), a good lively puck, and a strong, well-made hockey stick, and, in addition, as an extra present, a dandy pair of well-radded hockey gloves with fingers and wrists protected by cane splints covered with leather, or a pair of strong, heavy hockey boots, extra well stitched and reinforced. WITH THIS SPLENDID OUTFIT YOU WILL BE THE BEST EQUIPPED PLAYER ON THE TEAM.

Write to-day and we will send you just 24 handsome bottles of our exquisite new Coronation Bouquet Parf. back and give you presents for what you do sell.

Address: THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. H 12 TORONTO, ONT. 25B

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know; and we will put you in touch with the makers.

For maximum of service consign your grain to
The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants
JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED
 ESTABLISHED 1857
 Careful checking of grades, liberal advances, prompt adjustments.
 WESTERN OFFICES:—
 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alta.
 Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

**LOW
LABOR
COST**



**LOW
LUMBER
PRICES**

The Answer to the Building Question

Write **TODAY** for Free Catalogue of "Ready Cut" Houses and Barns. Send us your list and prices will be quoted direct from our **MILL** to **YOU**.

W. G. SCRIM LUMBER CO. LTD.
 Office and Factory at
 101 DUFFERIN ST. WEST VANCOUVER B.C.

PURE BRED Percheron Stallions

We have for sale at our barns at the Alberta Stockyards, Calgary, 16 HEAD OF PERCHERON STALLIONS, one to five years old, from such sires as "Lagos," the undefeated World's Champion, "Jalap," the great sire, owned by The Ames Agricultural College, Iowa, and other well-known imported sires from France. Many of these stallions are also from imported mares. Colors: blacks and dark greys. Some of the two-year-olds weigh over 1,800 pounds. We never had such a collection of real drafters, and we will sell them on any reasonable terms, or will trade for horses or cattle. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. Gilt-edge Guarantee if desired.



"Lagos," the undefeated World's Champion Percheron.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

Layzell & Parr, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alta.

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Our Silverware display is the wonder of all westerners. Nowhere between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast is there a finer stock all in one store. Most of the patterns are illustrated in our new catalog, and dozens and dozens of other articles are described that, if you were in the store for an entire day, you wouldn't have time to see.

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 CALGARY, CANADA



sentative a man (or woman) full of enthusiasm for co-operation and expert in its principles and methods.

The farmer must not be content to feed Canada, he must lead Canada.

Red Cross Must Go On

Although the war is over so far as actual hostilities with the erstwhile central powers may be concerned, the overseas responsibilities of the Canadian Red Cross have not diminished and the flow of money and volunteer assistance for the Red Cross, which has poured out so steadily from Canada for the last four years, will require to be continued in almost unabated volume for many months to come.

The work in Canada of the Red Cross, instead of decreasing, will actually increase from now on, and it requires to be continued, not for months but for years.

European Livestock Decreases

Sir William Goode, of the British ministry of food, has cabled the Canada Food Board an after-the-armistice statement of the livestock in the chief European countries which is of the utmost significance to Canadian farmers.

Continental Shortages

He says: "There is throughout Europe a serious deterioration in the numbers of livestock. The allied and neutral home-produced meat supplies cannot improve for several months, hence an insistent demand for overseas supplies will be inevitable. The meat situation in Germany, and especially in Austria-Hungary, is considerably more difficult than we had anticipated, thus further increasing the call upon exportable surpluses to the limit of our transport capacity."

Pig Products and Milk

"Owing to the universal reduction of pigs, the world production of bacon, ham, pork and lard at present is unequal to the demands, including those of the United Kingdom, which has always been by far the largest consumer of imported pig products."

"The milk yield in general is generally diminished, in fact almost to a vanishing point in central Europe. Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia, which are normally large exporters of dairy products, will probably not have any considerable surplus for the United Kingdom, which will thus be practically dependent on imported fats, entirely from the Dominion and the United States."

Figures of Decreases

The following show the decreases in most of the countries given in Sir William Goode's cablegram:—

Cattle—France, 2,366,000; Italy, 996,000; Denmark, 345,000; Sweden, 599,000; Germany, 2,200,000; Austria-Hungary, considerable.

Sheep—France, 2,258,000; Italy, 138,000; Denmark, 47,000; Holland, 200,000; Austria-Hungary, considerable.

Pigs—France, 2,815,000; Italy, 354,000; Denmark, 1,873,000; Sweden, 352,000; Holland, 162,000; Germany, 19,306,000; Austria-Hungary, considerable.

The sales of sheep and swine at Saskatoon and Regina, which were postponed a couple of weeks ago on account of the epidemic of Influenza, have now been cancelled according to Prof. A. M. Shaw, secretary of the Livestock Association.

Entries for the sales were cataloged and catalogs have been distributed, although copies may still be had by parties who are looking for pure-bred sheep and swine. The contributors to the sales have in the majority of cases given the Provincial Livestock Commissioner lists of animals for sale, and the prices at which they are held. Would-be-purchasers are, therefore, in a position to make their purchases either direct from the breeders or through the Livestock Commissioner who will arrange for shipping of animals as they are sold.

The necessity for cancelling the sale is much regretted, but this arrangement, will give both breeders and purchasers of sheep a good and satisfactory service. Inquiries may be made of Prof. A. M. Shaw, Parliament Buildings, Regina.

Grain Growers

We solicit your carlot shipments of **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE** and **FLAX** for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service. Advances at 7 per cent. interest.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.
 Grain Commission Merchants
 WINNIPEG

Live Poultry

We can handle all you have to sell. Ship Chickens, Hens and Roosters now. Hold Ducks, Geese and Turkeys for high December prices.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg on all shipments received until further notice.

Chickens, No. 1 grade, per lb.20c
 Hens, fat, per lb.21c
 Roosters, per lb.15c

Crates supplied—Get your birds in early.

The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD.
 WINNIPEG

Poultry!

Since peace has been declared prices on meat have gone down considerably. It may affect poultry also, therefore our prices below are subject to market changes. We will certainly be glad to pay you the prices quoted if possible.

Hens, in good condition, per lb.20c
 Old Roosters, per lb.18c
 Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb.24c
 Ducks, per lb.21c
 Geese, per lb.20c
 Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.25c

Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Prices quoted are for Poultry in good, marketable condition.

Note.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-107

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
 WINNIPEG.

Live Poultry

WANTED

As the epidemic has somewhat abated and as most of our employees have returned therefore we have started buying Live Poultry again. We are also buying Dressed Poultry at this time.

Note.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in good condition, per lb.20c
 Hens, any size up to 5 lbs., per lb.17c
 Ducks, per lb.20c
 Geese, per lb.20c

Dressed Poultry

Hens, per lb.19c-21c
 Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb.23c
 Turkeys, per lb.25c

We are paying for Dressed Poultry four cents more above live weight. Dressed Poultry have got to be bled, head and feet on, undrawn.

Prices guaranteed until next issue.

These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

To Prevent Potato Rot

Pick over your potatoes about three or four weeks after you have stored them away. The wet weather this season increases the tendency to rot and unless the diseased potatoes are at once separated from the healthy, there will be heavy loss. Many potatoes that look good when harvested will decay after being in storage a few weeks.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool, dry place. The cooler the atmosphere, providing, of course, freezing is not permitted, the better they will keep.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, November 18, 1918.

OATS—December futures show an advance of five cents, and May futures four cents for last week. Cash oats have not followed this advance, for premiums over the future prices have faded with the advance of these future prices. This shows that the demand for oats at present prices is not good, otherwise spot values would be at a premium over December delivery. At the same time, the offerings are so light that selling pressure is almost lacking, and prices advance easily. It is generally expected that there will be an increased demand for grain for shipment overseas, and that no great set-back in prices is likely to occur in the immediate future.

BARLEY—Has advanced a couple of cents for contract grades, but lower grades are two cents down since a week ago. There is nothing new in the situation regarding this grain. Offerings are light and trade is dull. American prices have also made a few cents gain for the week.

FLAX—Is 12 cents up from the close of the previous week-end. Prices have varied with the changing demand and sentiment, and reports state that all products available will be needed under peace conditions.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	12	13	14	15	16	18	Week	Year
							ago	ago
Oats—	79½	80½	81½	83½	84	86½	72½	
Barley—	105½	106½	107½	108½	108½	111½		
Flax—	362	377	369½	370	377	379	315½	
	347	359	354	353½	356½	362	290½	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday Nov. 13, was as follows:—

Elev.	Grain	Rec'd dur- ing week	Ship'd dur- ing week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	76,721	952	774,023
	Oats	84,605	9,098	O. 290,727
	Barley	4,735	1,204	Bly. 31,630
	Flax	125		Flax 739
				Rye 1,170
				Tim. 77,175
Moose	Wheat	18,542	10,178	1,329,419
Jaw	Oats	28,779	7,145	163,419
	Barley	7,421	2,513	11,491
	Flax		1,166	216
Saskatoon	Wheat	66,256	10,991	513,411.50
	Oats	32,191	13,514	150,241.06
	Barley	6,677	1,941	42,900.20
	Flax			736.17

THE CASH TRADE

OATS—Both shippers and elevators good buyers; No. 3 white 1½ to 2 cents over December; No. 3 white closed at 70 to 71 cents; No. 4 white oats at 67 to 70 cents.

RYE—Prices 1 cent higher, with demand good and offerings light. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.60½ to \$1.61½.

BARLEY—Medium and low prices up 1 to 2 cents and top grades 1 cent higher. Prices closed at 90 to 93½ cents.

FLAX—Firm, with bulk of spot sales at 10 cents over December for No. 1; to arrive 3 to 5 cents over. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.86½ to \$3.88½ on spot and \$3.81½ to \$3.83½ to arrive.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	T1	T2	T3
Fixed	224½	221½	217½	211½	199½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year	221	218	215	200	194	185	215	212	207
ago									

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Nov. 12 to Nov. 18, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2CW3CW	OATS	1Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW
Nov. 12	182½	82	79	81	78	74	105	100	92	91	371½	368	329
13	182½	82½	79½	81½	78½	74½	105½	100½	92½	91½	377½	374	334
14	182	81½	79½	81½	78½	74½	106½	101½	93½	92½	370	366½	329
15	181	83	80½	82½	79½	75½	107	102½	90½	88½	370	367	328
16	182	85	81½	82½	79½	76½	107½	102½	90½	88½	377	374	334½
18	182	86	83½	84½	81½	—	110	105½	93½	91½	379	376	354
Week													
ago	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year													
ago	—	74½	71½	71½	—	—	122½	116½	—	108	315½	312½	—

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Calgary	Toronto	St. Paul	Chicago
	Nov. 18	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 13
Cattle	\$ c s o	\$ c s o	\$ c s o	\$ c s o	\$ c s o
Choice steers	12.00-13.50	9.50-10.00	11.00-12.50	12.50-13.75	15.00-15.50
Best butcher steers	11.00-11.75	8.25-9.50	10.50-11.25	10.50-11.25	13.00-14.00
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-9.00	5.50-8.25	9.50-10.00	7.50-8.00	8.50-9.50
Good to choice fat cows	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.25	6.50-7.00	8.50-9.00	8.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.75	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.50
Canners	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.25	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00
Good to choice heifers	9.00-9.50	8.00-8.75	7.50-7.75	9.50-10.00	7.00-8.00
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	7.00-7.75	6.25-6.75	8.00-8.50	6.50-7.50
Best oxen	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.50	8.50-9.00	7.75-8.50
Best butcher bulls	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.25	5.25-5.75	5.50-7.00	5.75-6.50
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-7.00	5.50-6.75	5.00-5.25	9.00-10.00	11.50-12.50
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-9.50	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00	8.00-8.50
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-8.50	6.00-6.50			
Best milkers and springers					
(each)	\$85-\$120	\$75-\$90			
Fair milkers and springers					
(each)	\$50-\$80	\$50-\$65			
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and					
watered	17.50	16.50	18.90	18.50	17.20
Light hogs	10.00-15.50	13.00			16.75
Sows	11.50-13.50	10.00-11.00			17.75
Stags	10.00-11.50	8.00-10.00			17.00
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	14.00-18.50	10.00-17.00	12.00-12.25	13.00-14.00	14.00-14.25
Best killing sheep	10.00-11.50	8.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	9.00-10.00	8.00-8.50

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 14.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending November 14, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 9,562; sheep and lambs, 1,401; calves, 337; hogs, 5,937.

The run continues heavy and with the abrupt ending of the war, we look for the buyers to try to lower the market, but we look for the price of well-finished cattle to remain firm. Slightly lower prices are quoted on the Eastern and Southern Market, occasioned no doubt of the change in the war situation and which we think will only have a temporary effect. Sheep and lambs are selling slow and we would advise holding on feed for some time as there is too many coming forward at present and the market is weakening somewhat. Heavy feeder steers are wanted and selling at steady prices. Taking the market all around prices are not quotable from last week's prices. Hogs are coming in larger numbers and prices remain steady.

The following schedule shows the present prevailing prices up to date:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$12.00 to \$13.50
Choice heavy steers	11.00 to 11.75
Medium to good steers	9.50 to 10.75
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 7.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 8.50
Fair to good cows	6.50 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.00
Best fat oxen	7.50 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 5.50
Fat weighty bulls	7.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 7.00
Fat lambs	14.00 to 15.00
Sheep	10.00 to 11.50
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty, good colored	\$ 8.50 to \$ 9.50
feeders	
Common to good stockers	6.50 to 8.50
and feeders	
Best milkers and springers	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$17.50
Straight heavies	\$13.50 to 16.50
Light hogs	10.00 to 15.50
Sows	11.50 to 13.50
Stags	10.00 to 11.50
Boars	7.00 to 9.00

WILL WINTER STOCK

Nels Madsen, Lamont, Alta., would take 50 head of cattle to feed through the winter on shares. Prefers two-year-olds. Failing to secure them this way he would buy a carload of two-year-old steers or heifers; Shorthorns or Herefords.

W. E. Demmer, Sunnydale, Alta., would like 100 head of cattle to winter or would take them for a term of years. He suggests cash terms.

Frank L. Todd, Oak Lake, Man., has sufficient feed and stable room as well as pasture for next summer for 10 or 15 cows or heifers. Suggests a share basis.

TORONTO

Toronto, November 13. Dunn and Leveck report we had the heaviest run of the season here on Monday of this week. Owing to the peace news, the packers suspended business for the day, with the result that no sales were made at the Union Stock Yards. On Tuesday we opened with about 8,000 cattle on sale. The quality was generally very inferior, and a large percentage of the receipts were canners and light weight steers and heifers. What few good cattle that were here, were sold readily, but at fully 50 cents per cwt. lower than they were during the previous week. All other classes of cattle might be quoted at one cent lower per pound than last week. There were a large number of young cattle here that should go back to the country. There were not many country buyers here, and a great many of the young cattle were sold to the packing houses for canning purposes. We sold some choice loads of feeders weighing in the neighborhood of 1,000 pounds at very good prices. All other grades of cattle were slow of sale and decidedly lower. Good milch cows and springers were in demand and selling at fair prices. Today (Wednesday), the receipts were not so heavy, but the market was still more or less demoralized. We think the present is a good time for farmers to secure any stock for wintering purposes. They can be had at very reasonable prices.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were heavy and the market showed a marked decline in sympathy with all other markets. Best bunches of lambs were selling around 13½ cents per pound today. Sheep declined also. Good to choice veal calves were scarce, and still selling high. Other grades were slow and lower. For hogs this week the market was fairly strong, and today they were making 17½ to 17½ cents f.o.b., and 18½ cents fed and watered here.

The outlook is steady for cattle with weight and quality but not very bright for light, undesirable cattle. Canners are considerably lower, but we think they are still making good prices.

CALGARY

Calgary, November 16.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 218; cattle, 5,254; hogs, 2,960; sheep, 2,740. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 426; cattle, 4,334; hogs, 1,522; sheep, 1,158.

Heavy receipts of common cattle was again the feature of a weak market. The only class of cattle that found a ready demand was the smooth heavy steers weighing 1,100 and up. The best sale of the week was the \$13.25 we realized on a choice 1,550 pound steer we sold for the Co-operative Association of Olds, with a considerable number of others from the same shippers bringing \$12.50 and \$12.25.

We would quote choice heavy steers smooth and fat from \$11.50 to \$12.50; medium steers, \$10.50 to \$11.25 and small fat steers \$9.50 to \$10, with a very poor demand for this class of stuff. Fat cows showing a heavy decline being fully 50 cents lower than last week, and it took exceptionally good stuff to exceed \$7.00, we quote this class of stuff \$6.50 to \$7.00; medium cows \$6.00 to \$6.50 and common cows \$5.50 to \$6.00.

The canner trade was brisk at the prevailing price, the bulk selling from \$4.50 to \$5.25.

There was a pronounced slump on bulls and the best only brought \$5.25 to \$5.75, with a large number of common to medium bulls from \$5.00 to \$5.25. There were very few oxen offered and the demand was poor and good, fair oxen would only bring from \$6.00 to \$6.50.

The trade on stockers is practically at a stand-still, and it is very difficult to get bids on this class of cattle, what few were turned brought from \$7.50 to \$8.00 for the heavy steers and \$7.00 to \$7.50 for lighter stuff, good classy yearlings are worth \$6.00 to \$6.50 for heifers and \$6.50 to \$7.00 for the steers, while the only bids on the common stuff was around \$5.00 for canners. A number of good stock cows and heifers were shipped out at from \$6.00 to \$6.25, but the demand was very limited.

A few choice veal calves brought \$7.00, but there is no ready market at this price.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$9.00. The fall hogs are beginning to arrive and the week's run was considerably heavier than has been the case for some time past, the early week's hogs brought \$17.50 off cars; Thursday's hogs, \$17.65 and Friday's hogs, \$17.85 with 75 cents less if fed and watered, with the prospects of steady prices for coming week.

Farms Less Fertile

Canada has about 28,000,000 acres in field crops of which probably 20,000,000 acres are in the three western provinces. Is the fertility of the soil being kept up, is it being exhausted, is it being increased? To get an answer, the Commission of Conservation carried out a survey of 2,245 farms. We asked questions of 2,245 farmers located all over Canada. We took them in groups of about thirty or forty—in all about 60 groups, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. On this point, we made a definite enquiry of the farmer as to whether the fertility of his farm was being maintained or was deteriorating.

Here is the answer: 30 per cent. of them reported about the same yield per acre as 20 years ago; 40 per cent. reported some increase in yield, and 30 per cent. reported some decrease. That is to say, the land, as used by 30 per cent. of all the men reporting, was poorer in its power to produce crops than it was 20 years before. From Manitoba, 32 per cent. of the farmers reported about the same yield per acre as ten years before; not one man reported an increase; and 46 per cent. reported some decrease. That is a summary of the answers to the question when put under an intelligently conducted survey.

More Surveys Needed

We want in Canada more serious and intelligently conducted surveys of our conditions in order that we may acquire real knowledge of facts as they are. Then we can come to conclusions and plan our course of action to deal with the facts discovered and properly interpreted. In the West, the lure of the land was for a time similar to the lure of the Yukon; and the lure of the Yukon in the main led on to disappointed men, deteriorated health, and parts of the Yukon left with less material substance that could be called wealth than it had before. There is some excuse for the pioneers taking more than one generation's share of the fertility stored in soil by the beneficence of nature during long ages of preparation. In the pioneer days they needed and had some right to more than their share of this store of natural wealth while making the place ready for occupation; but, after that first need is satisfied, it becomes their duty to make the place more fertile while in their hands.

The history of other countries and other farmers sheds light on our problems; and we may be instructed, to our great advantage, by their experience. In central New York, wheat growing was followed successfully for 40 years. During 20 years more the success was doubtful. Then it became definitely unprofitable. With a climate favorable for agriculture and propitious for crop-growing, it took 40 years of exclusive grain growing to make that system unprofitable, and 20 years more to compel the farmers to stop that sort of practice. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other Western States either have or are making similar history. I have gone over them and talked to the old men; from 30 bushels of wheat to the acre they came down to 14.

We can afford to take a lesson from even our enemy. Germany is a country with a soil which on the whole is not naturally very fertile. Within about 30 years she has been able to effect an increase of about 30 per cent. in the yields per acre of her crops.

On the other hand, over large areas of Canada our methods of farming are exhausting the fertility of our farms to some extent; and there is danger that the fertility of considerable areas will be reduced below the point of profitable farming.—Dr. J. W. Robertson.

Don't worry. To worry about the past is to dig up a grave. Let the corpse be. To worry about the future is to dig your own grave; let the undertaker attend to that. The present is the servant of your will.

Farm Management Surveys

They are Designed to Get the Business Facts about Farming---By Alva H. Benton, Professor of Farm Management, M.A.C.

IN industry the study of management methods, cost of production and new processes are given little consideration in the beginning.

This is so in agriculture, but the time has come when farmers and others interested in the progress of agriculture are recognizing the necessity of putting farming on a more business-like basis. Agriculture is the source of our present day existence; it is the basic industry of all industries. Farmers are the most necessary of all classes of workers. To live we must have food, and to have food we must have farms and farmers to operate them. Other industries are also necessary, of course, and these industries have drawn many of their ablest men from the farm.

In the industrial world, when demand was far in excess of production, little attention was given to the cost of pro-

duction and scientific management. With keen competition developing, however, and with the price of our productions increasing, the industrial leaders are recognizing the necessity of knowing their business, of finding cost of production and of establishing research departments. Private manufacturing and transportation firms invest immense sums in research laboratories and statistical bureaus, recognizing the value of research and investigation as fundamental in their respective lines of work. The various governments also devote much money to finding markets, and to investigating new processes of mining and manufacturing. Their results are beneficial directly to a limited number and indirectly to the whole people. How much more is it the duty of the government to foster and support agriculture, which is of such paramount importance, es-

pecially in a province which is overwhelmingly agricultural.

A Big Field For Investigation

In our progress and development, have the problems of the farmer been given due consideration? Are his problems being studied and is research being made adequate with the importance of his calling? Much has been done, but it is only infinitesimal with what remains to be done. The chief interest has been along the line of increasing and extending production. What untold wealth the introduction of Marquis wheat has meant to Canada. Twenty years ago corn had been considered only a vision for the Red River Valley. Today selection and research have given up varieties of great commercial value and untold possibilities. Breeding work with alfalfa and forage crops adapted to Manitoba and Western Canada conditions is being carried on, but few realize the possibilities. What an untold boon will be a variety of alfalfa that will seed in this climate and survive the winter. Diligent and painstaking work along these lines is now being carried on at the Manitoba Agricultural College with premises of success.

Most farmers know how to grow the crops they are growing, but the problem is to know in what order to grow them; to know how much of each to grow; to know how much and what kind of livestock to keep; to know when to sell what they have and through what channels. Experience in the United States and elsewhere shows that experiment station farms cannot be used in working out systems of farm management, or in collecting data on the cost of production that would be representative of actual farm conditions. The function of experimental farms is to experiment with crops and demonstrate their possibilities. They cannot be placed upon an ordinary commercial basis.

Finding The Most Successful Farmers

One of the most satisfactory methods of getting information on farm management systems is the farm management survey. This survey consists in selecting an area typical of a large farming district and securing from the farmers in this area information and data on their farm methods and operations. In any district there are always to be found some particularly successful farmers, some partially successful, and others who are unsuccessful. There are reasons for success and these can be learned if the proper information is secured. Most farmers do not keep records, but trained men with proper blanks for tabulating data are able to get surprisingly accurate results. The data from individuals is confidential, as only averages are used in presenting the results to the public. The continued use of this plan in various parts of the United States and in Ontario attests its value. The results are not the opinions of the investigator or the farmer, they are the facts, records from actual farm operations.

From such surveys the principal factors of farm success can be learned and these furnish a basis for advice to those who find their farming is not as profitable as it should be. Often one hears that successful farming rests largely with the man who does it; this is true, but the successful man does some things which the unsuccessful man does not. It is through the farm management survey that we are able to determine what methods the successful man uses.

Another phase of investigational work that is needed is the study of the cost of producing crops and other farm products. Some imagine that the present high prices of farm products have far exceeded the increase in cost of production and that the farmers are making unwarranted profits. Many of those who make these statements do not appreciate the great expense or the risk which the farmer takes. There is little or no data to either prove or disprove such statements, and this data cannot be secured unless figures covering a considerable period of time are carefully collected.

Determining Cost of Production

The government has fixed the price of wheat at a point which is considered to give a fair margin of profit. There is agitation on the part of some farmers for higher prices, but without some

The Grain Growers' Guide

accurate basis in support of it, the argument carries very little weight. There is a movement in England for government purchase of food stuffs after the war in order to keep down the cost of living and to prevent marketing profits on food necessities. To adopt such a policy would mean that the food producing countries must also do the bargaining. In the interests of the producers, is it not invaluable to have some data on the cost of production? In price-fixing hearings in the United States, the data on cost of production has been given much consideration, and in fixing the price of milk for the City of Chicago, with its 3,000,000 people, cost of production data furnished by the Agricultural College of Illinois is the basis agreed upon by the farmers and the consumers. Such data cannot be secured in a few days. It is the result of long and careful collection of the costs in terms of hours of labor, feed required, machinery and supplies used, so that it can be applied to the changing conditions and prices. The collection of figures on cost of production of farm crops and other products is of incalculable value in advancing the business side of farming. Few farmers have the time, experience or inclination to give to such work without assistance.

Investigations Covering Single Crops

Some very satisfactory results have been secured in the matter of cost of crop production by means of the enterprise survey. This is carried on in a similar way to the farm management survey, the difference being that questions are asked in regard to one crop only. Farmers know quite accurately how long it takes to perform the various farm operations, how much seed is required and what yields are secured. They can make estimates as to the cost of horse and man labor that approximate the actual costs. The most satisfactory results along this line, however, can only be secured in conjunction with the cost of labor, interest, depreciation and repairs on machinery and overhead charges which have been secured by careful work, as already discussed. The chief merit of the enterprise survey is that data can be secured from a large number of farmers in a short time.

For every-day use the average farmer finds most satisfactory a small account book, in which expenses and receipts can be kept under proper headings, and in which there is a place for an inventory at the beginning and end of the crop year. This will show the gain or loss in the farm business during the year, and will furnish most of the data needed in an income tax report. For the farmer who wishes to find the cost of producing a single crop and class of livestock, special forms may be used.

As soon as funds become available, the Department of Farm Management and Rural Economics of the Manitoba Agricultural College stands ready to carry on farm management surveys for the purpose of finding the best methods of farm management, and also accounting work for determining the cost of producing crops and other farm products. At present the department is preparing a practical and easily kept farmers' account book, which will be available for distribution through the Agricultural College by the first of the coming year.

Patriotic Funds

November 16, 1918.

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$12,728.72
A. M. Bradford, Arrow River, Man.	10.00
Mrs. L. J. —, Dropmore, Man.	2.14
W. W. Wood, Vantage, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$12,742.86

Blue Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 214.22
Cameron A. Carpenter, Ingersoll, Sask.	3.50
Lois H. Sylvester, Warner, Alta.	.25
Josie E. Hulka, Carmangay, Alta.	.25
Erma Kirkpatrick, Laura, Sask.	.08
Otto Frieson, Laird, Sask.	.25
Ada Duke, Basswood, Man.	.05
Ivan Fawkes, Oak Lake, Man.	.25
James Quinn, Bowell, Alta.	.10
May Jeffrey, Lanigan, Sask.	
Total	\$219.17

Armenian Relief Fund

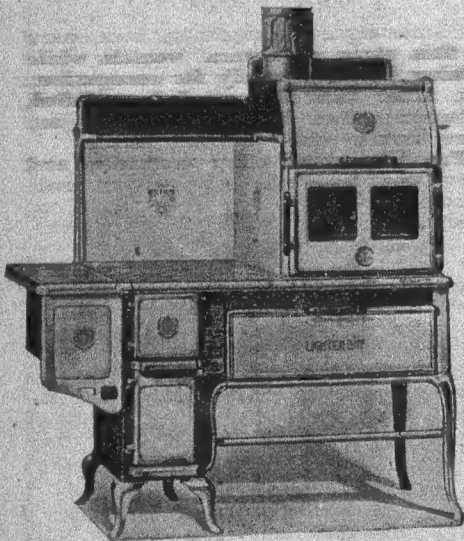
Previously acknowledged	\$42.25
F. W. Godsal, Victoria, B.C.	5.00
Total	\$47.25

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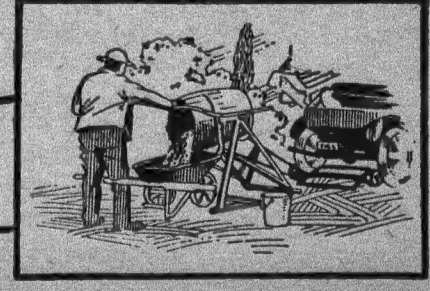
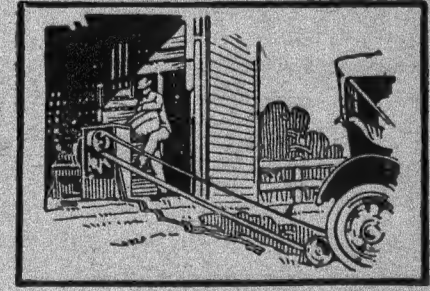
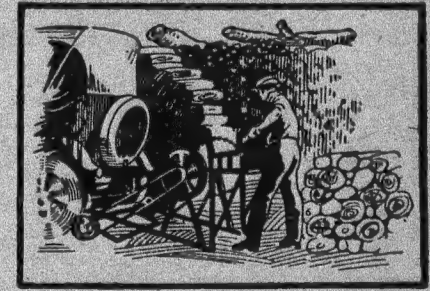
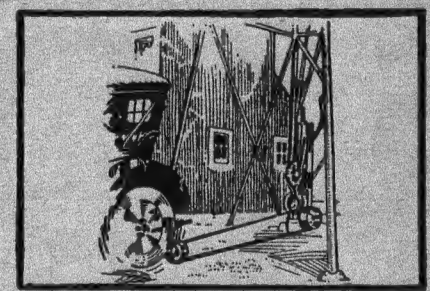
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